

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

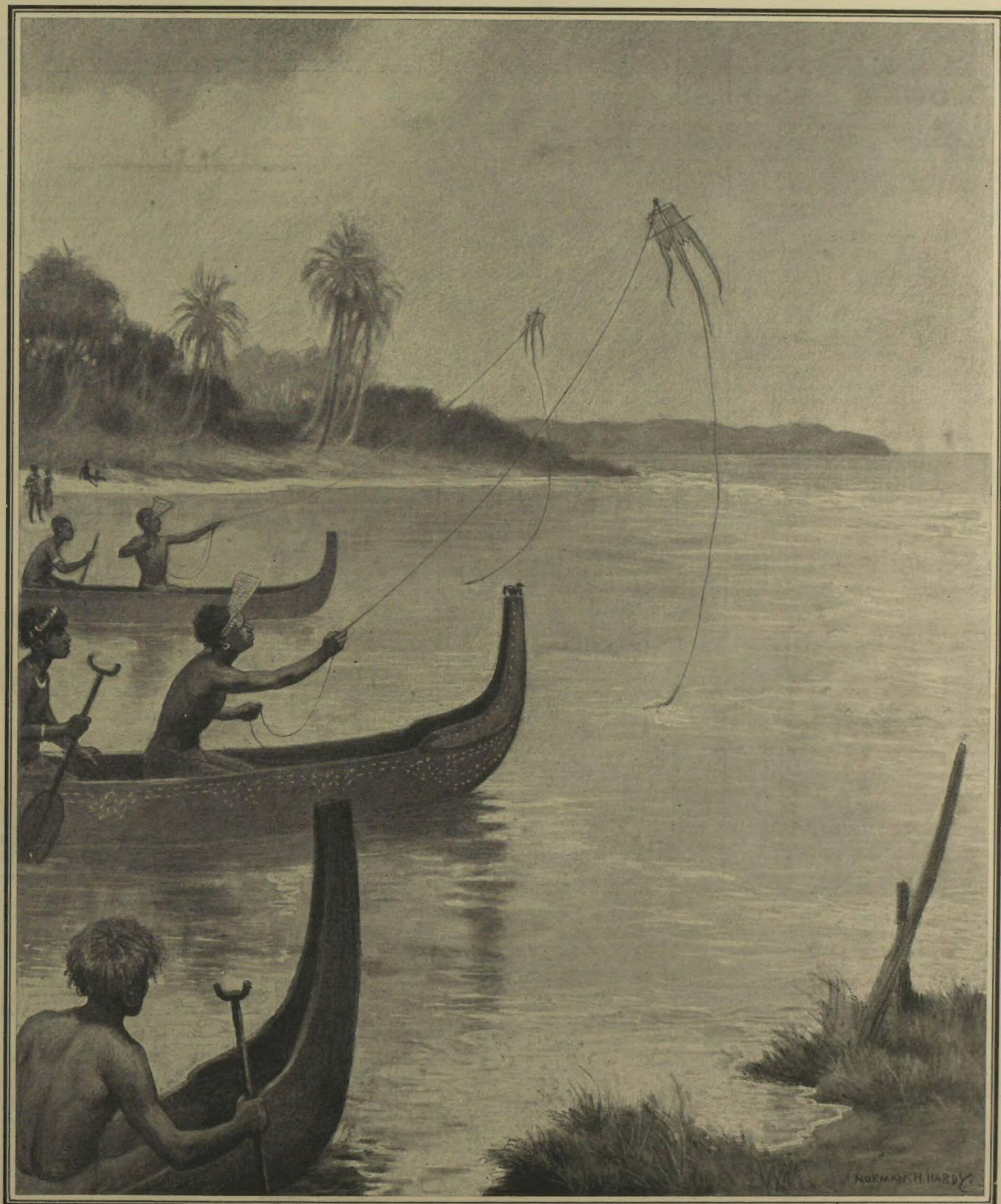
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SIXPENCE.

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FISHING WITH SPIDER'S-WEB "BAIT" TRAILING FROM KITES; REMARKABLE SPORT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Describing this Illustration, Mr. Hardy writes: "Amongst the many peculiar methods of fishing in the South Seas there is one that has been noticed as being, perhaps, the most odd; that is, fishing by means of a kite. It occurs in the Trobriands (Islands off the south-east of New Guinea), and was first described, I believe, by Sir W. MacGregor. It is also to be seen in Santa Cruz. My drawing shows the form adopted in the Solomon Islands. The kite is made of strips of a palm-leaf stitched together. To the top of the centre bar, or

stem, there is fixed a long fine line, the end of which is in the fisherman's hand. At the bottom of the kite's stem is another line terminating in a tangle of large spider's web. This 'bait' trails in the water, and in it the garfish, with its projecting underjaw, entangles its teeth. The kite is flown from a canoe. As a rule, the fishing is in a lagoon inside the coral-reef, as shown in my drawing. The natives choose a rather calm day, when there is not too much wind."—[DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN H. HARDY.]



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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"MACBETH." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THE "Macbeth" revival at His Majesty's suffers, like most modern Shakespearean productions, from the anxiety of the actor-manager to satisfy our public's craze for spectacle. Here we hit on the weak point of Sir Herbert Tree's treatment of the work: it supplies a rendering which is too often slow and monotonous. Otherwise the leading actor's conception of Macbeth is correct enough and full of happy touches of fancy. Sir Herbert pictures the Hamlet moods of indecision with the right air of dreaminess, and his declamation is consistently telling in the outbursts of remorse and superstition. But just at present he does not get quite sufficient variety into his acting or keep a brisk enough pace. No doubt, those virtues will come later when the four hours' traffic of the stage has been reduced to three. Meantime, his performance is never strained in the direction of rant or explosive energy. Mr. Boucher's Macduff sounds rather too shrill a note for heroic elocution, but he strikes home in the famous lament and in the defiance of Macbeth. Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Lady Macbeth is by now a familiar reading, and is more impressive in the earlier passages than in the sleep-walking scene. The actress misses the Siddons majesty, and never gives the impression of being unsexed; but the strong will and the womanly weakness with which it is allied are successfully conveyed, and her Lady Macbeth always makes a picture. Sir Herbert Tree has thought it necessary to include the Lady Macduff episode, and in this Miss Viva Birkett shows a pretty vivacity. The Banquo of Mr. Jack Barnes has the right air of sturdiness and rectitude.

"ROMEO AND JULIET." AT THE NEW.

It is no small recommendation of Miss Neilson Terry, the newest exponent of the character of Juliet, that we are not called upon, in her case, to make-believe about her Juliet's comparative childishness. For once we have a young girl in a girl-role—a girl, too, who has undoubted histrionic talent, and shows abundant promise. The curious thing about this Juliet is that she appears almost afraid to be youthful. As far as appearance goes, Miss Neilson Terry is an ideal representative, but her manner is older than her years. The Romeo of the New Theatre revival, Mr. Vernon Steel, is very gallant and picturesque, but, like the Juliet, misses passion in his love-making. Mr. Fred Terry was to have supported his daughter as Mercutio, and should, on the strength of his Don Pedro, have played the part to perfection. Mr. Louis Calvert is a breezy enough substitute. Miss Rosina Filippi's impersonation of the nurse is just in the right key. Mr. Fisher White's Friar has dignity, and a welcome feature of the revival is the declamation of Miss Julia Neilson as the Chorus, here restored to its original function. Praise should also be given to the romantic setting of the tragedy provided by Mr. Percy Macquoid.

## MUSIC.

AMONG the coming musical events that are apt to cast very early shadows in these days of enterprising agencies, there are two very interesting concerts, fixed for the afternoons of Oct. 3 and 10 at Queen's Hall. We are to hear trios by Beethoven, Schumann, Tschai-kowski, Brahms, Schubert and Mendelssohn interpreted by Messrs. Fritz Kreisler, Pablo Casals, and Harold Bauer. These artists are in the front rank of their profession, and the combination should be quite remarkable. Of the three, Casals has been the last to arrive, as far as London is concerned. The writer heard him in Madrid some years ago, and wondered why such talent had not gained the applause of all Europe. A little later Paris acclaimed him, and to day London admits that he is the greatest living master of the 'cello, not only as a virtuoso, but as an interpreter. The autumn season has many good things in store for us, but it may be doubted whether there will be any concerts of greater interest.

One of the signs that tell of the autumn season is the reopening of the Queen's Hall on Sundays, under the auspices of the Sunday League. The first concert was given on Sunday last. The waltz from Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" has been received with great favour at the Promenade Concerts. Needless to say, that is not one of the simple works that composers write for musical comedies: it is elaborate and hard to render, but remains a waltz, even though Johann and Edouard Strauss might have looked askance at it.

The Festival of the Three Choirs held last year in Gloucester Cathedral shifts this year to Worcester, and will open to-morrow. On Tuesday the morning will be given to "Elijah"; but Dr. Walford Davies is providing an antidote in the form of a new work entitled "Sayings of Jesus," and the Choral Symphony is to be heard. A novelty from the prolific pen of Dr. Bantock is down for hearing on Wednesday, and Five Mystical Songs by Vaughan Williams are announced for first performance on Thursday. Friday is given to "The Messiah." Kreisler being the solo violinist, it goes almost without saying that Elgar's concerto is down for hearing. Mr. Ivor Atkins is the conductor, and there is a fine list of soloists, including Mmes. Kirkby Lunn, Agnes Nicholls, Gleeson White, and Phyllis Lett; Messrs. John Coates, Gervase Elwes, and Frederic Austin.

## THE FORTUNE THEATRE.

(See Illustrations.)

ON another page of this issue will be found photographs dealing with a very excellent model of the Fortune Theatre, the work of Mr. James P. Maginnis, who has constructed it from the plans of Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, the architect who rebuilt Crosby Hall at Chelsea. It will be recalled that, in our issue of Aug. 12, we gave a drawing in which Mr. A. Forestier reconstituted the same theatre. Concerning this, we should

have said that, in a measure, our Artist was indebted to the researches of Mr. William Archer, Mr. W. H. Godfrey, Mr. C. W. Wallace and Mr. V. Albright. Mr. Godfrey's drawings (made in 1907), which form a complete reconstruction of the theatre from the original specification preserved at Dulwich, embody Mr. William Archer's views on the arrangement of the stage, and have been published several times in England, America, and on the Continent. Mr. Archer was good enough to show these drawings to Mr. Forestier, who added to the ideas advanced by Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Archer, as well as by Mr. Wallace's plan, various details resulting from his own researches into the matter.

## DOES GERMANY COVET THE DEAD SEA?

(See Illustrations.)

IT is undeniable that the Holy Land is gradually being Germanised. More than two-thirds of the philanthropic institutions in the way of churches, missions, hospitals, and hospices are in the hands of the Germans. The leading polytechnics, public schools, and educational institutes are also governed by them, while quite large German colonies are now to be found in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, and other places. Recent excavations of any importance have been carried out by the Germans, who also virtually control the country's trade.

Now an important German expedition is to explore the Dead Sea, of which we give some illustrations in this number. It is being sent out by the Palestine Exploration Society of Berlin, and Dr. A. Brühl, Custodian of the Berlin Institute for Sea (Exploration) Research, will be in charge. Whether it is Germany's desire to secure the mineral wealth of the Dead Sea basin remains, of course, to be seen.

It is well known that the finest and purest bitumen is obtained here, also quantities of excellent sulphur. According to Professor Blanckenhorn's report, copper-mines have been worked near the south end of the Dead Sea in Byzantine times; and also marble, porphyry, and other fine classes of stone are to be found there, as well as phosphates. It has also been stated by American experts that evidences of coal and oil are very apparent. Salt is found in great quantities; but upon this the Government holds a monopoly, with the curious result that salt is at present imported from Smyrna and England.

The principal places of interest around the sea are Engedi, Masada, Jebel Usdum, the four or five small watered plains, and the wild gorges of the Arnon and Zerka. Engedi, about half-way down on the western shore, was undoubtedly a little paradise in the time of Solomon, and is referred to in the Old Testament (Joshua, xv. 62). Ten miles from here is the remarkable natural fortress of Masada, used as a place of refuge by Herod. Eight miles further down the coast is the mountain of Jebel Usdum, six miles long, composed of hard salt. In this mountain there is a wonderful salt cave, from the roof of which hang great snow-white stalactites.

Some eleven miles up, going northward, on the eastern side, is the gorge of the River Arnon, containing the finest natural scenery in Palestine. The sides of the canyon rise perpendicularly about three hundred feet, and are only about twenty feet apart in some places, here overhanging, there overlapping or dovetailing into one another, as though this mighty mass had been rent violently asunder to allow the seething stream of the Arnon, with its cascades and whirlpools, access to the sea. The cliffs are of sandstone of the most beautiful and exquisite colours.

To the popular mind, the Dead Sea is naturally associated with Sodom and Gomorrah, the "cities of the plain" that were overthrown on account of the wickedness of their inhabitants. On the eastern shore there is palpable evidence of volcanic upheaval.

## GOLD-DREDGING IN CALIFORNIA.

(See Illustrations.)

THOUSANDS of acres of gold-bearing land will be sifted for gold in California by huge floating dredgers as rapidly as the dredgers can be built. Already there are known to be at least 25,000 acres of dredgeable land, which, at an average yield of 10,000 dollars per acre, will return 250,000,000 dollars to the dredging operators. Engineers say that the gold-bearing soil will probably be found to be far in excess of the 25,000 acres now known. Along the Bear and Feather Rivers, in the territory made famous by the placer gold-miners in the days of '49, more than twenty dredgers are at work.

A dredger sifts every cubic foot of earth between the surface and bed-rock, which sometimes is as far down as eighty-four feet. The dredger operates in an artificially created pool or pond, sometimes miles from any natural stream. The water for the artificial pool is conducted by an irrigation-ditch.

In California the dredgers derive their motive-power through the harnessing of streams of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. An electrical current equivalent to 400-h.p. runs the largest dredger in the world, operating near Natoma, Cal. (as shown in our Illustrations), in a pool seventy-two feet deep. A gold-dredger is operated by three men, one at the levers and two oilers.

Owing to its manner of operation, a dredger automatically separates all the stones in the ground from the soil. After one of these leviathans has gnawed its way through an area of ground, the soil behind the dredger is all on the bottom and the stones are on top. This leaves plateaus of cobble-stones from fifteen to thirty feet above the former level of the ground, and often almost a mile in width and two miles in length.

The dredgers have created such indescribable havoc that in the three main dredging districts—Fair Oaks, Natoma, and Oroville, Cal.—rock-crushers with a combined capacity of 1,500,000 tons of rock a year are following in the wake of the dredgers. The land is then levelled, and is being planted with oranges, olives, and eucalyptus with success. The gold-dredging industry is yet in its infancy. It is predicted that it will be generations before the supply is exhausted.

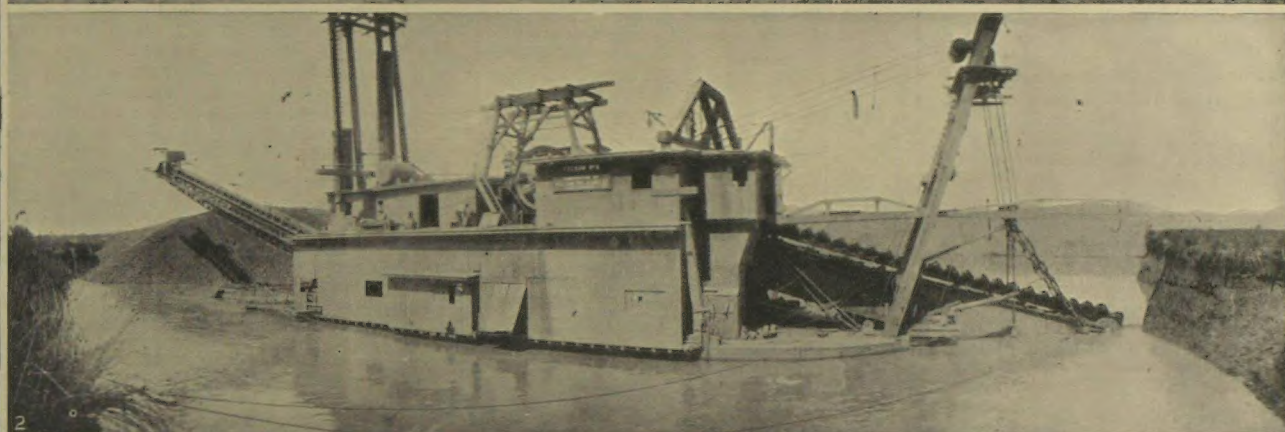
## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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# DREDGING THE LAND FOR GOLD: MINING EXTRAORDINARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY H. M. WRIGHT.

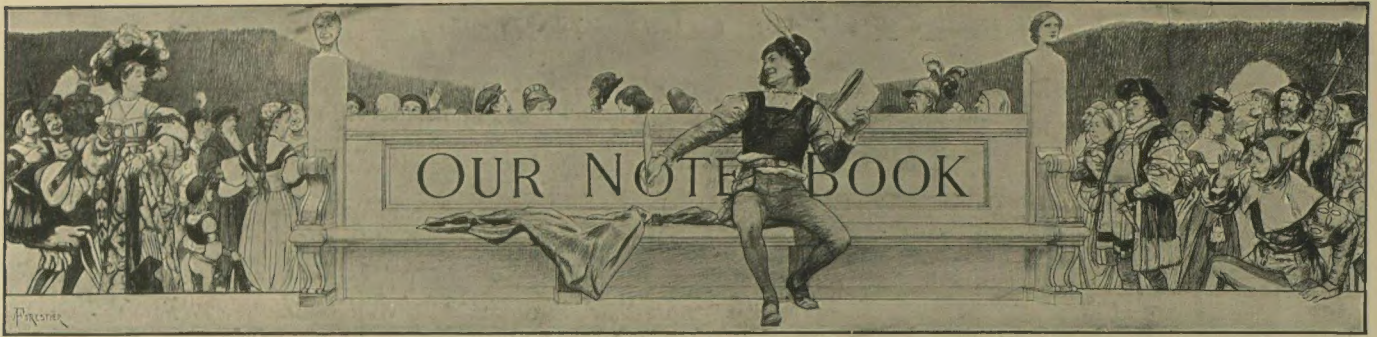


1. IN THE WAKE OF A GOLD-DREDGER: A CHANNEL CUT IN THE LAND BY THE GOLD-SEEKING MACHINE, AND MOUNDS OF STONES THROWN OUT BY IT.
2. DREDGING FOR GOLD IN A 72-FOOT-DEEP POOL MADE SPECIALLY FOR IT; THE LARGEST GOLD-DREDGER IN THE WORLD.

Millions of dollars are being spent in California on the new method of dredging for gold. The dredgers work in artificially made pools, and are driven in a number of cases by electrical power derived from the mountain streams of the Sierra Nevada. Describing the operations of a gold-dredger, our correspondent writes: "An endless chain of steel buckets moving on a latticed girder carries the ground from far beneath the water to the top of the dredge. Here the buckets, in turning, discharge their contents into a hopper, and from the hopper the contents

3. LEAVING DESOLATION IN ITS TRACK; STONES AND EARTH PILED UP BEHIND A GOLD-DREDGER, AND THE TRAVELLING-BELT APPARATUS THAT DISCHARGES THEM.
  4. RESTORING THE DISFIGURED FACE OF NATURE; LAND LEVELLED AND PLANTED AS AN ORCHARD AFTER HAVING BEEN DREDGED FOR GOLD.
- pass into a revolving screen set on an incline to the stern of the dredge. The earth escapes from the screen and is carried by the water over the riffle boards where the gold lodges. Then it settles as a sediment at the stern of the dredge. The stones are carried down on the inside of the screen, where they land on a travelling belt, that carries them far beyond the stern and discharges them on the newly made ground." After land has been dredged for gold, it is sometimes levelled and planted as orchards. (An article on gold-dredging will be found on another page.)





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONCE upon a time there was a Liberal Unionist. I saw him myself. Those are mistaken who assert that he was merely a fairy-tale or a fiction of the British Constitution. Nor was he a mere stopgap to save Mr. Joseph Chamberlain from the unrelieved society of Mr. Jesse Collings, or a super in a stage-crowd to hooray round these two gentlemen. Some may have been so, but not the type of whom I am thinking. Nor was he merely a Tory in disguise, or merely a frightened snob hiding in the corners of the Reform Club; these also existed, but he was not of these. The Liberal Unionist of whom I speak was a genuine and peculiar type of Englishman—and rather a fine type. What is truly extraordinary is that the Liberal Unionist really was a Liberal and really was a Unionist. His name was not a mere contradiction in terms—like a Liberal Imperialist. The phrase "Liberal Unionist" was, at worst, a merry paradox, a gay and elfish jest drawing attention to a real problem. For the man I mean did love freedom of the English sort, though he hated freedom of the Irish sort. He was honestly expressing his own preferences when he called English competition "freedom" and Irish boycotting "tyranny." That an Irish peasant could be excommunicated by a priest struck him as a survival of savage witchcraft. That a hundred London clerks can be sacked and starved at fifty by a young sprig of a banker appeared to him the perfection of liberty and equality. This type of Englishman had many manly and dignified qualities. He had a very clear mind, if not a very broad one. He really understood economics—in fact, he had invented them. He never, like our new "social reformers," shoved principles down other people's throats without himself knowing what the principles were. He generally wore old-fashioned collars; and he is now dead. He died some few years ago.

It is his death that has really produced a great many other interesting things: the defeat of the Die-Hards, the moderation of Mr. Balfour. A new attitude towards Irish things affects Tories and Liberals. The truth is this: The real opposition to Irish nationality rested on a certain theory about *England*, not Ireland. It is this theory about England that has broken down. Nearly all the great men of Queen Victoria's reign believed it. Scarcely a single educated man believes it now.

Go to the Crystal Palace (the command may sound harsh, but I command it for the public good); go, I say, to the Crystal Palace, and you will still find in the lines of that enormous, honest, and ugly building the traces of that theory and the memory of that Victorian spirit. That theory was large and luminous, like the Crystal Palace; hard and repetitive, like the Crystal Palace. Like the Crystal Palace, it could be seen—and seen through, after a time. For that palace of windows was made in an age when a great many things seemed to be as clear as crystal and as rigid as iron, that have not turned out to be so clear or so rigid after all. It was the age when railways had just been discovered, and everything else seemed, somehow or other, on the point of being discovered also. It was the age when people called Commerce a "white-winged harbinger," and said that it would bind nation to nation in a golden chain. The men of that age were Liberals, and, in the abstract, would have liked other people to do as they chose. But they could not comprehend people not choosing the railways if they could get them. People like the Irish, who actually preferred a small, dirty cabin, or a small, dark, shrine to a nice big, transparent Crystal Palace, seemed to them out of the range of reason. The Irish peasant did not strike them as what he was—a patriot fighting odds, but simply as a madman fighting numbers, in the sense of fighting arithmetic. Up to about 1870, an ordinary English man of the world—a man like Thackeray, let us say—assumed

with entire and basic conviction that industrial England had found the key to human progress. Free Trade and growing factories, increasing colonies and self-multiplying inventions—all this was not merely one way, or the English way, or a very good way: it was the only way of civilisation. Those who had lost this way were like people left wandering in a desert by a tribe marching to a promised land. Those who did not follow so clear a light were hiding from reason and relapsing into savagery. The doctrines of industry and liberty might lawfully be enforced, as we enforce self-evident things. If the Irish did not accept them

think the old Gladstone way unworkable—who would rather proceed through local government, and so on. There are many who personally find the Irish faith and character repulsive, and greatly prefer their own. There are many who, being in business, think it great fun, and would rather have a desk in Birmingham than a whole farm in Donegal. As I said before, there are many left who honestly think industrial civilisation one way—an English way, and a very good way. There are none left who think it the only way. No man modern in any sense, good or bad, can conceivably take it for granted that Glasgow and Leeds in "going ahead" have improved the world. He may think they have, himself; but he cannot take it for granted, as Macaulay or Mill certainly took it for granted. It may be true that the road from Ashton-under-Lyne to Manchester is the one road for mankind, and the path to Paradise. But to the modern æsthetic eye it is not self-evident. It had to be self-evident, to excuse the enslavement of Donegal. Paddy could not, on liberal principles, be imprisoned as a traitor, unless we could really say that he was being locked up as a lunatic.

The moment it is admitted that industrial England is only one of many plausible types of civilisation, the old case of the Unionist collapses. Once shake the faith of the English *bourgeoisie* that Birmingham is the pattern of the world, and then all the better qualities of the English *bourgeoisie*, their kindness and love of liberty, come flooding in again. If there are things to be said against the Brummagem factories, there may be things to be said for the Donegal farms. If we are not entirely right, perhaps the recalcitrant Irish are not entirely wrong. That is the true and inner death of the old Unionism. It is not that we have, as a nation, gained any new understanding of or confidence in Irish politics. But we have entirely lost confidence in English politics.

Hence has come upon all parties a change, not necessarily of policy, but certainly of outlook, on all Irish matters. How can a man of the culture, curiosity, and mental energy of Mr. Balfour, for instance, remain now in the rigid attitude of our aged friend of the collars and the Crystal Palace? Mr. Balfour, I am sure, does not dine at the Crystal Palace. Mr. Balfour, the other day, urged on the English the reintroduction of small landed properties, for which the Irish peasants have fought for so long. How could Mr. Balfour really despise the Irish for clinging to a custom which he wants to establish even among the English? How could the groups of the English oligarchy who are fascinated by Catholic and Anglo-Catholic ideas really despise the "superstitious" Irish for clinging to those very ideas in poverty and persecution? But nothing short of really despising the Irish, really thinking them stubborn, senseless, and superstitious, was sufficient to keep up the old unyielding attitude. The instant you leave off despising an Irishman, you begin to admire him.

Doubtless it was a good thing that railways were discovered; but since then several other things have been discovered—railway strikes, for instance. Neither those who pitied the strikers for their bad wages, nor those who pitied the passengers for their lost trains, can have felt quite certain that the elaborate proletarian system of industrial labour was the best system in the world. Many a comparatively rich man, during that Friday and Saturday, must have wished he were a peasant with a plot of ground from which he could get potatoes without buying them. Doubtless the Crystal Palace is a noble pile; but not in the only possible architectural style in the universe, nor one without defects of its own. Even its admirers have begun to realise that those who live in such glass houses must not throw stones.



GAINING PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE SENIOR SERVICE, THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A MIDSHIPMAN ON BOARD H.M.S. "HINDUSTAN."

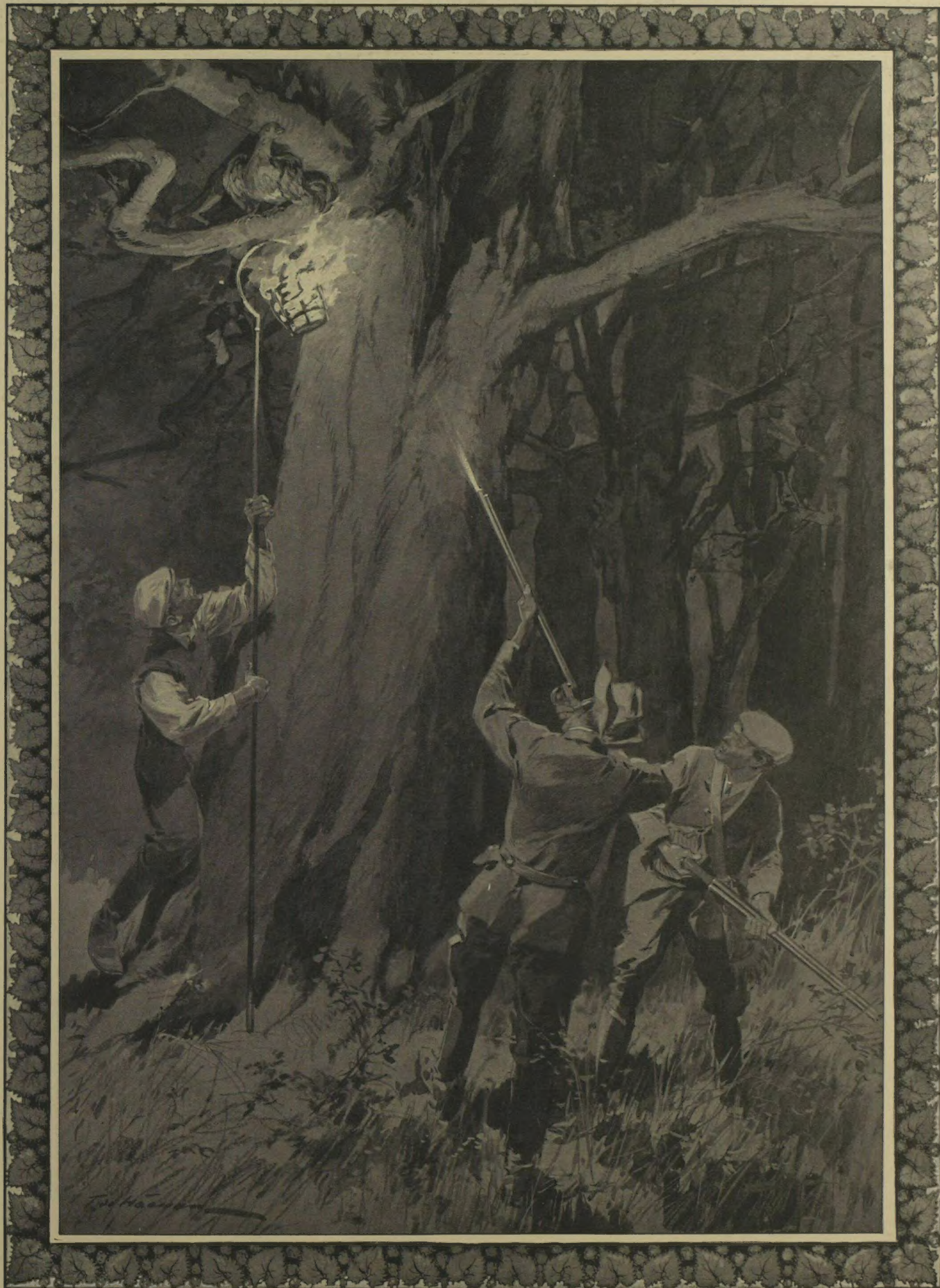
The Prince of Wales was appointed a midshipman on board the battle-ship "Hindustan" last month, and he has since been doing duty on that vessel under the special care of Captain Henry Hervey Campbell, an old friend and messmate of the King's, who was officially appointed as the Prince's governor during his time at sea. The Prince, it is said, is thoroughly enjoying the experience, is keen on his work, and very popular with his comrades in the gun-room. He is going through the usual routine of a midshipman's training, and is treated like the others, although he spends a good deal of time ashore, at places of call, under the special tuition of Captain Campbell, studying docks and harbours, and everything connected with naval preparations. It was arranged that the "Hindustan" should sail on Friday, the 8th, for Scotland, round the west coast of Ireland, to take part in the manoeuvres of the Home Fleet in Lamlash Bay, Arran. It is generally assumed that the Prince of Wales will spend only a few months in the Navy, and will then be transferred to the Army.

freely, they could not be treated as free people. Some ugly old superstition had drugged them: and they were not fit for self-government. For surely the benediction of Nature on the English ports and workshops was as plain as any miracle of manna or loaves and fishes. That was how the old Liberal Unionist fundamentally felt. That idea was the mental backbone of many great men of the type of Macaulay and Mill. That idea has now broken down in the brain of every man that has a brain. There are many people left who are against Home Rule in a practical sense. There are many who



## DAZZLING THE QUARRY: FIRE AS ASSISTANT TO THE "GUN."

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE\_HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG.



SHOOTING THE HEATH-COCK AT NIGHT IN SWEDEN: WAVING A BRAZIER OF FLAMES BEFORE THE BIRD TO FRIGHTEN IT INTO STILLNESS, THAT THE SPORTSMAN'S SHOT MAY BE THE EASIER.

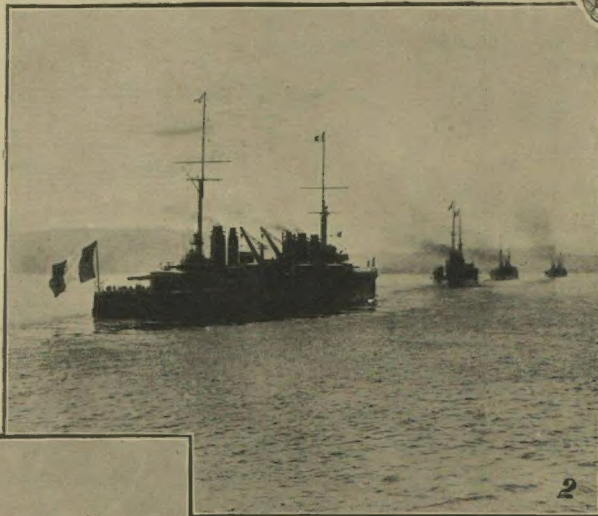
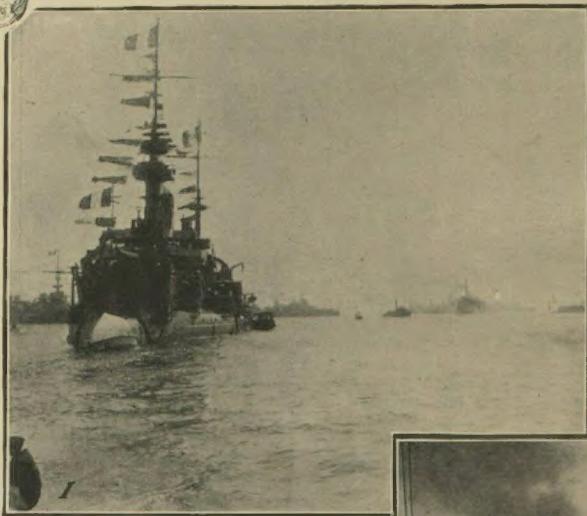
A curious method of shooting the heath-cock by night is practised in Sweden. Having located the spot by day, the sportsman cautiously approaches the bird's roosting-place when darkness has fallen. On reaching it, he sets fire to birch-twigs held in a basket-like iron

frame attached to a long rod. Then the man accompanying him waves the brazier of flames before the sleeping bird, which, on awaking, is so dazzled that it is as if paralysed, and unable to fly; thus the "gun's" shot is made the easier.



# "I DO NOT WANT TO BLUFF BY HOLDING THIS REVIEW."

THE REORGANISED, MODERNISED SEA-POWER OF FRANCE: THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT TOULON.



1. BATTLE-SHIPS-FILING PAST THE "MASSÉNA."  
2. THE "MIRABEAU" AND OTHER WAR-SHIPS.  
3. VESSELS AT THE GREAT REVIEW OFF TOULON.

4. THE "MASSÉNA" SEEN FROM THE DECK OF A WAR-SHIP.  
5. THE "MASSÉNA," FROM WHICH PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES SAW THE REVIEW.

6. WAR-VESSELS TAKING PART IN THE REVIEW AS SEEN FROM A BRIDGE OF THE "MASSÉNA."  
7. PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES ON THE "MASSÉNA" (BETWEEN MM. BRISSON AND DUBOSC).

A great review of the French naval forces took place off Toulon on Monday last by way of prelude to the naval manoeuvres. It is common knowledge that for some years the French Navy was rather neglected. Of late, however, it has been strengthened, modernised, and reorganised, work brought about in considerable measure by M. Delcassé, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Interviewed after the review, M. Delcassé said (reports the "Chronicle"):

"These ships which you have seen are quite ready for war. They are full of ammunition,

and can be mobilised at any moment. I do not want to bluff by holding this review. It is simply to show the country how its Navy stands." The fleet consisted of the ninety-two war-ships of the three new French squadrons, and was made up of twenty-six battle-ships, of which six are "Dreadnoughts," fourteen cruisers, thirty destroyers, twelve torpedo-boats, and ten submarines. M. Fallières watched the proceedings from the battle-ship "Masséna."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOURT AND BRANCER.]



# PEACE-SEEKERS IN BERLIN: 100,000 PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAECKEL, BERLIN.



1. CONDEMNING INCITEMENT TO WAR: THE PASSING OF THE RESOLUTION AT THE MASS MEETING IN FAVOUR OF PEACE, IN TREPTOW PARK, BERLIN.

On Sunday of this week, 100 000 people gathered together in Treptow Park, Berlin, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party, to protest against the war agitation over Morocco, and to express their belief in the policy of universal peace. Processions being forbidden in the Prussian capital, those taking part in the demonstration went to the

2. THE CENTRE OF THE GREAT GERMAN PEACE DEMONSTRATION: ONE OF THE TRIBUNES IN TREPTOW PARK DURING THE MEETING.

meeting-place under their own officers in batches of from 200 to 1000. At each of the ten tribunes, from which spoke Socialist Reichstag Deputies, or Socialist candidates for the Berlin divisions, a resolution was passed condemning incitement to war. The great demonstration was conducted in the most orderly manner, as is customary in Berlin.





Photo, Meurisse.

## GENERAL CHOMER,

Who is to Direct the French Eastern Manœuvres.

Vesoul in order to raise the siege. The Eastern army will be commanded by General Picard, and the Western by General Bonneau, while General Goiran, ex-Minister of War, will act as umpire. It is expected that General Chomer's headquarters will be at Villersexel.

Captain A. H. F. Young, R.N., who succeeds Sir A. J. G. Chalmers as Professional Member of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, has been for some time principal Board of Trade Officer for Liverpool. He received his early training on the Worcester cadet-ship, and spent most of his sea-going career in the service of the British East India Company.

Dr. Gore is succeeded as Bishop of Birmingham by Dr. H. Russell Wakefield, Dean of Norwich. The new Bishop is keenly interested in social questions, especially Poor-Law reform. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, and strongly supported the Minority Report. Born at Mansfield in 1854, he was educated at Tonbridge School, and afterwards in Paris and at Bonn.

After holding several curacies and livings, he was in 1894 appointed Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, and became a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was for some years on the London School Board, and has been Mayor of Marylebone.

Several members of the Wills family, belonging to the well-known Bristol firm of tobacco-manufacturers, W. D. and H. O. Wills, have died within the last year or two, including Lord Winterstoke, Sir Edward Wills, and Sir Frederick Wills. The late Mr. Henry Overton Wills, brother of the two last-named, had the same names as his father, who was the "H. O. Wills" of the firm's title. He was born in 1828, and entered the business in 1846, retiring in 1880. He was a munificent supporter of local institutions in Bristol and Bath. Among other benefactions he gave £100,000 towards the foundation of Bristol University, of which he was elected the first Chancellor. He also gave £10,000 to the Convalescent Home established as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee; £2000 to the organ fund of Bristol Cathedral; and works of art to the Art Gallery presented to Bristol by his cousin, the late Lord Winterstoke.

Last Saturday was a day of disasters in the world of aviation. In France no fewer than three airmen met a terrible death, two of them French officers, Captain Camine and Lieutenant Grailly, and the third, M. Marron, who fell near Chartres. On the same day Mr. J. J. Frisbie, an Irishman, was killed at Norton, Kansas, in the United States. Aviation has now caused about eighty deaths, and eleven of the victims have been French officers. Captain Camine, whose father is a large landowner, was born at Aix-les-Bains in 1879, and was one of the youngest captains in the French Army. He was attached to the Engineering Corps at Versailles, and had taken out his brevet as an airman in February last. Lieutenant Grailly was also a young officer of great promise. Only the day before his death a decree had been published in the *Journal Officiel* assigning him a special appointment.

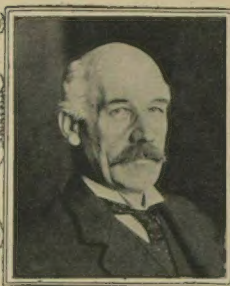


Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT GRAILLY,

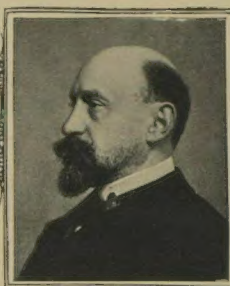
The French Military Airman killed near Troyes last Saturday.

a public pleasure-ground. One of the said buildings is Grafton House, which was formerly Sir Ernest Cassel's Newmarket home. It has been suggested that it would be very appropriate for the



Photo, Barvatt.

CAPTAIN A. H. F. YOUNG, R.N.,  
Appointed Professional Member of the  
Marine Department of the Board of  
Trade.



Photo, Ellis and Walery.

## SIR ERNEST CASSEL,

Who has presented a Site for a Pleasure  
Ground at Newmarket, where a Memo-  
rial to King Edward may be raised.

town to erect its memorial to King Edward in the open space thus munificently provided by one who was his intimate friend.

"I prefer to lay down my burden," wrote the Bishop of



Photo, Russell.

DR. H. RUSSELL WAKEFIELD,  
Appointed Bishop of Birmingham.

Ripon in announcing his retirement to his clergy, "before the slackness of age makes my re-



Photo, Russell.

THE RIGHT REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER,  
Bishop of Ripon, who has announced his Resignation.

signation obviously needful or imperatively desired." Dr. Boyd Carpenter was born in 1841, his



Photo, Maull and Fox.

THE LATE EARL CATHCART,  
Chairman of University College  
Hospital.

father being at the time a clergyman in Liverpool, and was educated there and at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Before becoming Bishop of Ripon in

1884 he worked for eighteen years in London. He held curacies at Clapham and at Lee, and in 1870 he obtained his first

living, the vicarage of St. James, Holloway. In 1879 he was appointed to Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, and three years later became a Canon of Windsor. The Bishop is one of the most popular of prelates, and his decision to resign has been received with universal regret. He has a wonderful influence among the working classes in his diocese, and has devoted his energies to schemes of church extension at Bradford and Leeds. His eloquence as a preacher is well known, and he is the author of a number of books, mostly of a popular religious character. He was Honorary Chaplain to Queen Victoria from 1879 to 1883, and later, Chaplain-in-Ordinary.

Last week we gave a portrait of Portugal's first constitutional President, Senhor Arriaga, and this week we are enabled to publish one of the first Prime Minister of the Portuguese Republic, Senhor Joao Chagas, who has just formed his Cabinet. He was one of the leaders of the first Republican Revolution in 1891, in Oporto, and latterly he has been Portuguese Minister in Paris. He is well known as a journalist and a trenchant polemical writer. He is to be Minister of the Interior as well as Premier, and is also taking temporary charge of foreign affairs until Dr. Vasconcellos returns from Spain. On Monday Senhor Chagas, in the House of Deputies, outlined a long programme of reforms. There has already sprung up a strong division of opinion between Moderates and Radicals in the Portuguese Parliament.

Much good work in the promotion of international friendship has been done by Sir Thomas Barclay, who has just been elected an honorary member of the Spanish Royal Academy of Jurisprudence. A Scotsman by birth, his cosmopolitan sympathies were doubtless aroused by his education, which he received at the Universities of London, Paris, Bonn, and Jena. He began his active career as Paris correspondent of the *Times*, and then devoted himself to practising in French law. He has been an active supporter of the Entente Cordiale, and when visiting the United States eight years ago agitated for an Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. In 1899-1900 he was President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris. In 1905 he visited Berlin at the invitation of the Associated Chambers of Germany, and delivered addresses in favour of improving the relations between England and Germany. In the same year he founded the International Brotherhood Alliance, known as the F.I.G. (fraternitas inter gentes), to encourage friendship among the labouring classes of different countries. He is the author of "Problems of International Peace." He was elected M.P. (Liberal) for Blackburn in January 1910, but did not stand at the next election.

Lord Cathcart, who was unmarried, is succeeded in the Earldom by his brother George, who is also a bachelor.

The late Earl, though of Scottish birth, was a Londoner by residence, and, indeed, was so seldom away from it that he was sometimes spoken of as "the man who never leaves London." He was born in 1856, was educated at Eton, and for a time served in the Scots Guards, retiring in 1881. He succeeded to the title in 1905. His activities in London included the Chairmanship of University College Hospital, and he took part in the management of the Royal Institution. The Cathcarts are an old Scottish family, very distinguished in military annals. The first Baron was Warden of the West Marches in 1481, and his heir and two other sons fell round King James IV. of Scotland at Flodden in 1513. The second Earl's brother, Sir George Cathcart, was A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, and afterwards fell at Inkerman. The late Earl's youngest brother was killed at the relief of Ladysmith.



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN V. A. CAMINE,

The French Military Airman killed near Nangis last Saturday.



## POSTED AT LLOYD'S AS MISSING: WRECKED AT SEA.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I.



### THE MANNER IN WHICH SHIPS GO TO THEIR DOOM—II. BY CAPSIZING.

We continue here the very interesting series of illustrations begun in our last issue and designed to show causes which lead to the posting of ships at Lloyd's as missing: ways, that is to say, in which vessels go to their end in the waste of waters.



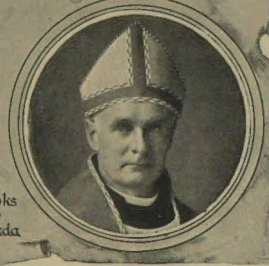
## AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth  
visits St. Paul's in  
state on Nov. 24, 1588



to return thanks  
for the victory  
over the Armada



BISHOP CHANDLER OF BLOEMFONTEIN.  
Whose Book, "Faith and Experience," has  
just been published by Messrs. Methuen.  
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. FORD MADOX HUEFFER,  
Whose Novel, "Ladies Whose Bright Eyes,"  
has just been published by Messrs. Constable.  
Photograph by Hoggel.

## ANDREW LANG ON ENGLISH WIVES AND GERMAN (MILITARY) HUSBANDS.

time in Germany, by way of "finishing" their education, report that they enjoy themselves immensely. The main element in the delights appears to be the society of young officers enough to have satisfied Lydia and Kitty in "Pride and Prejudice." The music, the pictures, the language are excellent and edifying, but officers and the dance are the pre-eminent joys.

I have just read, with much interest and some scepticism, "Her Husband's Country," by Miss Sybil Spottiswoode. It may be meant as a warning to British maids and German officers not to carry their partnerships beyond the dance. The heroine, Patience, aged twenty, brought up in a luxurious home among miracles of art by a selfish father whom she hates with her whole heart, goes to stay in a little German garrison town, and marries a handsome officer, a good fellow, too, in his way, whom she learns to detest almost or quite as much as she hates her father.

Patience was not easily pleased. At home she hated the very name of Botticelli, and desired to be wooed, she said, with laughter and passion and kisses. All these her warrior gave her, even in the public eye, and yet she was not happy. "She had a tongue with a tang," and

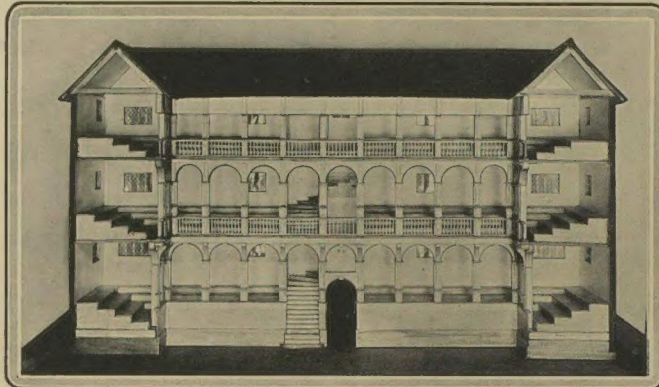
do all the splendour; the said husbands let them slave for them, do not dress for dinner when at home, and Patience's husband, at least, is very indifferent to the bath (which she might have found out earlier), though

devoted to the art of manicure. The women are not expected to talk; their part is to listen to

jokes destitute of point and refinement, and to have large families. They gladly accept this lot; their first idea is love, and then a lifelong domestic drudgery. They are excellent creatures, and perfectly happy. Their husbands are unfaithful, and they endure it smilingly. As part of the military life, these relations of the sexes appear to work admirably. On the whole, they are better than those of Mr. Kipling's young people in "The Gadsbys," but they were scarcely models.

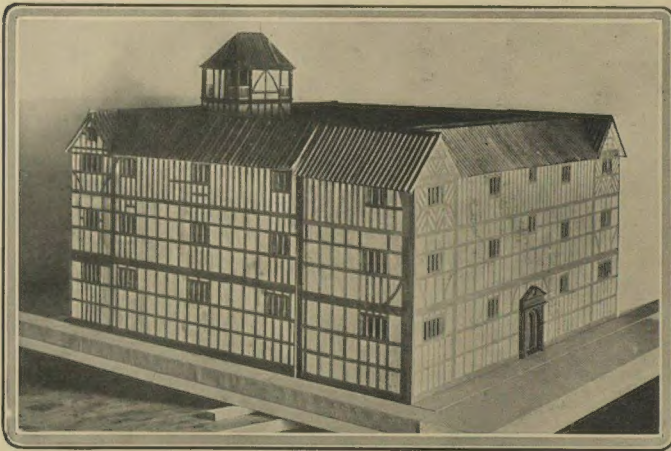
"There was something," Patience felt, "insulting and repulsive in this colossal, fleshly male sitting complacently idle while she was working her frail, slight body to procure his comfort," in which she was unsuccessful, for she could no more cook than Dora in "David Copperfield." Surely this warrior, who *could* cook, would have put his own hand to the work! But "she had not come across a single case of a woman who considered herself misunderstood, unappreciated, or neglected."

They must be excellent wives, mothers, and cooks. But one can hardly suppose that their husbands are quite such selfish persons, though Patience's father



CHIEF RIVAL TO SHAKESPEARE'S THEATRE, THE GLOBE: THE FORTUNE,  
SHOWING SEATS FACING THE STAGE.

The model illustrated on this page has been constructed by Mr. James P. Maginnis, from designs by Mr. W. H. Godfrey. It is destined for the United States, having been commissioned by Professor Brander Matthews for Columbia University.



WHERE EDWARD ALLEYN MADE MUCH OF THE MONEY WITH WHICH DULWICH COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED: THE FORTUNE THEATRE—THE EXTERIOR; AND THE INTERIOR, SHOWING THE STAGE.

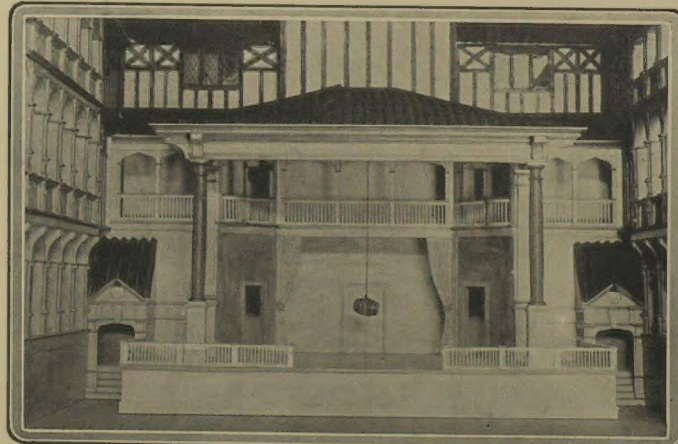
The Fortune was between Whitecross Street and Golden Lane, in St. Giles's, Cripplegate. It was begun in 1600 for Philip Henslowe and Edward Alleyn, who opened it in the following year. Readers interested in the matter should refer to the two page-illustrations in our Issue of August 12 last. (See Paragraph elsewhere.)

lavished it freely on her new fellow-countrymen, of whose manners and customs the author gives a picture which, to myself, seems to be overdrawn.

Patience's regiment is a very good regiment, and, beyond eating rather voraciously, and every now and then drinking too much champagne and beer and Rhine wines, the officers display a Spartan simplicity much to be commended. Patience's warrior is a very poor man, and often cooks his own meagre dinner in his bedroom.

She has £300 a year, and he has his pay, and they are richer than some of the others. But what one cannot easily believe is the statement that all the officers regard woman as a kind of slave, and a creature not to be treated as an intellectual equal, though many of the ladies are highly educated. The wife of even a very rich young noble is his upper cook, with little aid from a kitchen-girl. They are all brought up as cooks, housekeepers, and washerwomen.

They are not expected to dress well: the husbands, in their uniforms,



THE STAGE OF THE FORTUNE (IN THE YEAR 1600): A RECONSTRUCTION.

The Fortune was burned down in 1621, and rebuilt. In 1649 it was destroyed by Puritan soldiery; but its frontage stood until, at all events, the middle of the eighteenth century.

(who disinherited her when he heard of her engagement) was a tyrant quite as selfish, without a grain of good humour.

On the whole, these men and their womenfolk seem to have a very jolly time in their own simple way, though they do not shine in the decoration of their houses. They are the supporters of a massive, heroic nation, firm on its feet.

Patience, having discovered a low intrigue of her husband, felt "a hatred and loathing of him which shook her like a physical ague. If only he were dead! But such things did not happen in real life—only in books the obnoxious husband was conveniently killed off."

I am in imperfect sympathy with Patience, whose husband is killed off conveniently, leaving her conscious that she has not made the best of him. This is what comes of falling in love with a man in the excitement of dancing—let it be a warning to British maidens and foreign officers.



# MADAME IN REVOLT: THE "EGG AND BUTTER STRIKE" IN FRANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. THE FOOD RIOTS IN NORTHERN FRANCE: SOLDIERS ON GUARD AT ST. QUENTIN STATION.

2. WHERE MARKET STALL-KEEPERS WERE PELTED WITH THEIR OWN GOODS: CAVALRY AND INFANTRY IN POSSESSION OF THE SQUARE AT ST. QUENTIN.

St. Quentin, on the river Somme, about midway between Rheims and Amiens, has been the scene of some of the worst disorders during the extraordinary revolt of housewives against dear food in a number of towns and villages of Northern France, a movement which has been called "the egg and butter strike." On Wednesday of last week seven or eight hundred women, supported by an equal number of men, marched to the market square, singing the revolutionary song, the "Internationale." In the market place they upset the stalls, and pelted

3. THE SCENE OF BAYONET CHARGES—ST. QUENTIN: TROOPS READY TO REPEL A RAID ON THE PRISON FOR THE RELEASE OF RIOTERS.

4. REMINISCENT OF THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND: A FRENCH SENTRY ON GUARD AT THE STATION AT ST. QUENTIN.

the owners with their own stores, including eggs, lumps of butter and cheese, poultry, great chunks of beef, fruit, and vegetables. The mob then smashed the tables and benches, shelters and tents. On the Friday the riot was renewed, workmen struck, and four thousand people attacked the largest grocery shop in the town, while gangs of roughs paraded the streets, broke windows and looted. All the local police and the soldiers of the 87th Regiment were called out, and the troops charged with fixed bayonets.



## "SEPTEMBER 1ST: PARTRIDGE-SHOOTING BEGINS."

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENRI THÉVENIN.



A SIGHT MOST PLEASING TO THE "GUN": A PARTRIDGE HIT.

The partridge-shooting season opened satisfactorily, with the assumption that probably eighty or ninety per cent. of the birds would prove as well grown as the October birds of ordinary years. It was feared, nevertheless, that bags would not be so large as was anticipated somewhat in advance of the First, for the drought caused many coveys to dwindle. Partridge-

shooting began in France, by the way, on August 27, and the first partridge to reach the Central Markets on that day fetched £2 0s. 10d. With regard to France also, it is worth noting that, whereas in 1890 the shooting licenses issued by the police numbered 372,860, those issued last year numbered no fewer than 554,222.



## HUNTING 20,000 YEARS AGO: THE CHASE IN PREHISTORIC TIMES.

DRAWN BY BIRON-ROGER.



### STONE WEAPONS TURNED AGAINST THE ELEPHANT'S GIGANTIC ANCESTOR: THE SLAYING OF A MAMMOTH.

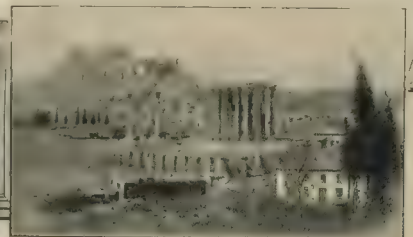
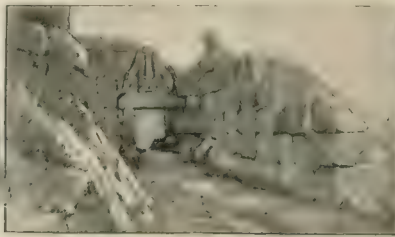
The artist presents, in most dramatic manner, the slaying of a mammoth 20,000 years ago, the great monster, sorely wounded by stone weapons, seizing, in his death struggle, a man before crushing him to the earth. The formidable nature of the task of hunters armed with such primitive weapons may be judged when it is remembered that the mammoth was thickly

covered with hair of three kinds, one of them stiff as bristles and a foot or so in length, another flexible and coarse, another of a woolly nature. According to the artist's conception, the hunters first dug a deep pit, the mouth of which they concealed with tree-trunks and brushwood; the mammoth was then lured across it, and, falling in, was comparatively helpless,



## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY.

## &amp; THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



## VII.—DIDYMA: THE ORACLE OF APOLLO.

ASIA MINOR is a land of wonderful ruins, but, if they stand to any great height they are, almost without exception, prehistoric or, more often, Roman. The finest of the very few exceptions is, beyond question, the ruin of the Greek temple of Apollo at Didyma, sometimes called Branchidæ. It is not very often visited by tourists, although it lies within an easy walk of the sea, and a steamer from Smyrna can reach its little port of Kovella in a short day. But only the smallest and worst of the coasters call there, and few Europeans are prepared, not only to sail on such boats, but also to have to spend a night or two in chance quarters ashore till they can be picked up again. Didyma can be and is visited by a land route also, which leaves the Ottoman Railway at Sokia and leads by the ruins of Priene and Miletus; but this journey entails a four or five days' outing, and is sometimes impracticable owing to the state of the Mæander marsh, and sometimes to the activity of brigands. Therefore, except by passengers from a yacht or a specially chartered steamer, this splendid spectacle is seldom seen.

It was splendid as the French excavations of 1873 and 1895 had left it, and it is still more splendid now that Dr. Theodor Wiegand has cleared the temple of all the lumber of windmill, Byzantine tower, modern hovels, and fallen blocks, which buried the centre till three years ago. The *pro-naos* with its twelve columns—the "Hall of Twelve Pillars," as an inscription, which records the building, calls it—can now be seen, and beyond it the unique pillared *pro-domos*, flanked by stairways, called "labyrinths" in the inscriptions, which led to the dispensary of oracles on the upper storey. One of these stairways with its beautiful fretted ceiling was found almost intact. A magnificent triple portal gives access to the flight of marble steps, each over fifty feet long, which led to the *cella*, a great hall stretching back about 180 feet. The whole building is, in fact, on an immense scale, as Greek temples go, measuring nearly 500 feet in total length from the lowest step in the front to the lowest step in the rear of the great marble platform, which carried the double ring of Ionic columns and the central structures. Altogether it bore no less than

FROM THE BOLDLY CUT FRIEZE OF GORGONS' HEADS OF THE GREEK TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DIDYMA: A HEAD OF MEDUSA.

120 columns, of which the outer ones spring from singularly richly carved bases, and carried capitals more elaborate than were common in the Ionic order, and an entablature with boldly cut frieze of Gorgons' heads and foliage. Even in its unfinished state—for after intermittent efforts during four centuries the cost proved too great for all the projected ornament to be

and carried off its priests and all their belongings to far Turkestan, after, it was said, buying from them the secret of their hidden treasury. If it was really so, their innocent children paid for the sins of the fathers: for Alexander the Great, when he found them beyond the Oxus a century and a half later, ordered their extermination as sons of men who had betrayed Hellenism to the barbarian. The famous statue of Apollo by the sculptor Canachus had also been carried off to the East, but it was restored by Alexander's successor, Seleucus. Now it has vanished

again for ever; but some idea of the archaic sculpture of its time we can still get from the remains of seated statues which once lined the Sacred Way leading from Didyma to its port. These sit now round a hall of the British Museum, which owes them to the enterprise of Sir Charles Newton. Wrecks though they are, they are among the most precious witnesses to early Ionian art which have survived the organised plundering of Rome and the iconoclastic fury of early Christians and late barbarians.

Dr. Wiegand has found, in the course of his admirably conducted excavations, not only the plan and remains of a building which contained many magnificent and novel features of Greek architecture, but also a number of most informing inscriptions. Many of these relate to the building and adornment of the temple itself, and to the treasures which it contained; and, in consequence, the Didymeion has become among the best "documented" of all the great Hellenic fanes. But not less interesting is a long text which records the terms of two questions put to the god, and his brief metrical replies. Does he still speak, if not in hexameter and pentameter, through the mouth of a bearded priest in the Greek church of Hieronta, which abuts on the temple ruin? Probably he does, for the Grecian clergy of Asia Minor rarely allow the good, pious, and lucrative practices of their pagan forefathers to fall into complete disuse. The peasants of Hieronta, however, ought to make much more yet out of Apollo even without pious fraud. There is no spectacle on the west Anatolian coast better worth seeing than this temple as it lies now in the heart of their village, and no shipful of pilgrim scholars should miss it.

D. G. HOGARTH.



REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE WHICH REPLACED THAT SACKED AND BURNED BY XERXES—AS SEEN FROM THE WEST BEFORE THE LAST EXCAVATIONS, SHOWING THE WINDMILL WHICH HAS BEEN CLEARED AWAY.

The first temple, which ranked next in importance to the Delphian Oracle, was sacked and burnt by Xerxes, who bore the priests and their belongings to Turkestan, after, it is said, bribing them to reveal the whereabouts of their hidden treasury. Dr. Theodor Wiegand has now cleared the ruins of the second temple of much that encumbered them, of windmill, Byzantine tower, fallen blocks, and modern hovels.

executed—the "Didymeion" must have been the most ornate of Greek temples externally, as it was among the very largest of them, rivalling in size even the great temple of Diana of the Ephesians.

What we see now is the second temple, which rose to make a local habitation for the famous Oracle of the Milesian Apollo, which had advised Pharaoh Necho and Croesus, and then refused to speak for 150 years. The Persian Xerxes sacked and burned the first temple,

of Asia Minor rarely allow the good, pious, and lucrative practices of their pagan forefathers to fall into complete disuse. The peasants of Hieronta, however, ought to make much more yet out of Apollo even without pious fraud. There is no spectacle on the west Anatolian coast better worth seeing than this temple as it lies now in the heart of their village, and no shipful of pilgrim scholars should miss it.



THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DIDYMA: REMAINS OF THE EASTERN STYLOBATE AS THEY APPEARED BEFORE THE LAST EXCAVATIONS.



THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DIDYMA: COLUMNS OF THE EASTERN FAÇADE, SHOWING THEIR SINGULARLY RICHLY CARVED BASES.

Of the numerous Oracles of Apollo in Asia Minor, that of the Didymeion Apollo, which was destroyed by Xerxes, was of great importance, ranking nearest in reputation to the Delphian. A priestess was its prophet, and she uttered the eagerly awaited words, seated on a wheel-shaped disc, after she had bathed her feet in a spring, and fast breathed the steam from it. The second temple, the ruins of which remain, was probably the most ornate of Greek temples externally, and among the largest of them. It remained unfinished, despite intermittent efforts made during four centuries the cost proved too great for all the ornament planned to be executed.



## COVETED BY GERMANY?—THE DEAD SEA, "A FIELD OF MINERALS."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



1. PROOF THAT THE DEAD SEA IS INCREASING IN SIZE RATHER THAN DIMINISHING: THE WATER ENCROACHING UPON THE LAND, AND PARTIALLY SUBMERGING A PLANTATION OF TAMARISK.

Rumour persists that Germany, bent on being a great power in the Holy Land, covets, amongst other things, the Dead Sea and its neighbourhood, and it is certainly a fact that an important German scientific expedition is about to explore the Dead Sea with unusual thoroughness. In this connection it has been pointed out that not so very long ago a member of the Turkish Parliament obtained a concession for the exploitation of the minerals in the Dead

2. WITHOUT DOUBT A LITTLE PARADISE IN THE TIME OF SOLOMON. AND FREQUENTLY REFERRED TO IN THE OLD TESTAMENT: AT ENGEDI, ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE DEAD SEA.

Sea basin. Approached by an American syndicate, he asked £70,000 for the concession, and nothing came of the proposed transaction. Excellent bitumen and much perfect sulphur are obtained there, while it has been said that there are to be found also copper, marble, and porphyry, and that there are evidences of coal and oil in the neighbourhood of the sea. Salt, of course, is present in very large quantities: the Government has a monopoly of this.



## THE MOUNTAIN OF ROCK SALT BY THE SEA OF LOT: SODOM.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT JERUSALEM



1. THE 500-FEET HIGH MOUNTAIN OF HARD ROCK SALT: JEBEL USDUM (MOUNT SODOM).

Jebel Usdum, otherwise Mount Sodom, is six miles long, rises at one point to a height of 500 feet, and is composed of hard rock salt. In it is a remarkable cave with many salt stalactites. The Dead Sea, or Salt Sea, called in Arabic "Bahr Lut," or "Sea of Lot," is forty-seven miles long, and about ten miles wide at its greatest breadth. For years it was believed

2. IN THE REMARKABLE CAVE OF JEBEL USDUM: A "FOREST" OF SALT STALACTITES.

that it was diminishing in size, but the reverse is the case. Its surface lies 1300 feet below that of the Mediterranean. Its water, which is clear, has a density so great that a man standing in it cannot sink lower than the arms. To be precise, sea-water contains about 3½ per cent. of salt, while the Dead Sea contains 24½ per cent.



## WATERS WHICH FLOW INTO THE DEAD SEA: A MAJESTIC TRIBUTARY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



CONTAINING THE FINEST NATURAL SCENERY IN PALESTINE: THE GORGE OF THE RIVER ARNON.

The gorge of the River Arnon is one of the chief points of interest about the Dead Sea, for it can boast the finest natural scenery in Palestine. The vari-coloured sandstone sides of the canyon rise perpendicularly to a height of 300 feet in places, and at some points are

only about 20 feet apart. Should there be any truth in the assertion that Germany is coveting the Dead Sea and its neighbourhood, here, surely, her tourists would find a veritable Mecca, to which pilgrimages of pleasure would be made.



# THE GREAT WAR-MAKER: THE MAN OF DESTINY FOR WHOSE GLORY EIGHT MILLION LIVES WERE GIVEN.

FROM THE PICTURE BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



## THE CONQUEROR OF MANY MEN FALLEN BEFORE THE CONQUEROR OF ALL MEN: THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—AND A VISION OF HIS CAMPAIGNS.

In his 'Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte, Bourrienne writes: "Posterity will not be divided in their judgment of Napoleon as his contemporaries have been. In a future age, the recollections of his splendid triumphs will have been very much weakened; but, at the same time, the evils which his sixty victories have brought upon the great European family will have been forgotten." In a sense, the prophecy has proved true; but there are many in these days, in which the majority would have peace, who remember the cost of the great war-maker's glory. It is exceedingly difficult even now to reckon with certainty the number of lives lost in his campaigns, for he had a habit, not unknown to later military leaders, of counting dead heads upon the other side when the battle was at an end and reporting every one, but declaring that his own losses were trifling, and not worth enumerating. Apparently, however, the estimate of Professor C. Richet, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, commands common acceptance, and he puts the number of deaths caused by Napoleon's wars at no fewer than 8,000,000! To account for this total would require more space than is at our disposal. Even if we take the figures of some of the Little Corporal's greatest battles, we do not come anywhere near this

aggregate. Counting the losses on both sides, here are some of the totals: Marengo, 13,800; Austerlitz, 23,000; Jena, 34,000; Eylau, 55,000; Friedland, 27,000; Talavera, 13,928; Wagram, 40,000; Borodino, 90,000; Waterloo, 46,000. As an instant's inspection reveals, that list is typical rather than comprehensive. Nine of his biggest battles yield far short of half a million of the eight million lives destroyed. But in reaching results it is necessary to hold Napoleon guilty of all the deaths brought about by the whole of his wars. That includes deaths not merely in the hour of battle, but deaths from wounds, deaths from starvation, disease, violence, and all the concomitant horrors attendant upon his militant progress through the first score years of the nineteenth century. In the total are included young men and maidens, old men and children, in every land in Europe. And we have taken no account of sea-fights, of Trafalgar, of Copenhagen, and the Nile, and our many battles with his allies. He truly had the world in arms, and his eight million victims were drawn from all quarters of the globe. The marvel is that Napoleon's merciless warring brought nothing except a France smaller than when he began; it was his works of peace which remained to model Europe anew.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



THE SPY SCARE: AN OUTPOST, ARMED WITH BALL-CARTRIDGE, GUARDING THE MARCHWOOD MAGAZINE ON SOUTHAMPTON WATER.

The announcement was made the other day that a double company of the 2nd Lincolnshire Regiment, made up to war strength, had been ordered to guard the Marchwood Magazine, on Southampton Water, and that their numbers were to be increased. The men are armed with ball-cartridge. It is the duty of such outposts as that here photographed to stop and search, and if necessary to detain, any suspicious person found in the neighbourhood. The spy scare is evidently the cause of the extra watchfulness.



CUTTING A RIBBON WHICH BARRED THE WAY OF A WAR-SHIP: THE OPENING OF THE ENLARGED NAVAL DOCKYARD AT HAULBOWLINE.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided over the proceedings, and Lady Aberdeen cut the ribbon which permitted the cruiser "Achilles" to move forward and be docked. The island on which the dockyard is situated was bought from Lord Inchiquin as far back as 1806, but it was not until 1865 that it was decided to build a dockyard on the site. The present extension was begun in 1907. The dock is 609 ft. long, and the basin has an area of nine acres, and a depth of thirty-three feet.



TO BE THE LARGEST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUILDING IN THE WORLD: THE NEW CHINESE PARLIAMENT HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PEKING.

The new Chinese Parliament House which is under construction in Peking will be the largest National Assembly building in the world—nearly 1000 feet long. It is to be completed in three years—by a German firm! In the first photograph the old Peking Observatory is seen in the background; in the second, the small temple marks the site of the entrance which will be reserved for the Emperor only.



SHOWING THE SITE OF THE DOOR WHICH WILL BE USED BY THE EMPEROR ONLY: A SECOND VIEW OF THE NEW CHINESE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

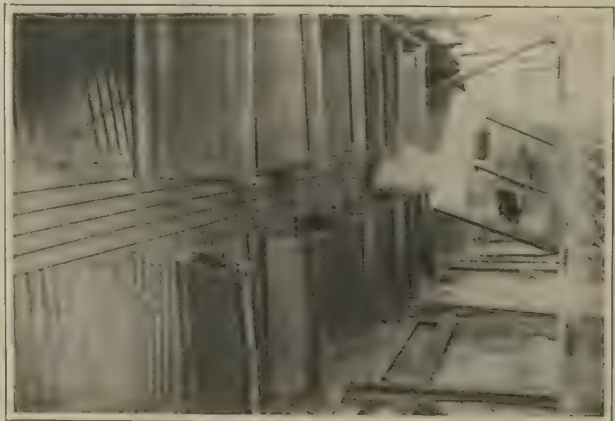


A NEW BRITISH POST NEAR THE ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER: SERENLI STATION SEEN FROM THE ITALIAN SIDE OF THE JUBA RIVER.

Serenli is the site of a new post in British East Africa. It is on the Juba River, opposite the Italian post at Boldera, and is one of several posts being established on the Abyssinian frontier of British East Africa.



THE HOME OF A GUARDIAN OF A NEW BRITISH POST: AN OFFICER'S DINING AND SITTING-ROOM AT SERENLI—IN ITS EARLIEST STAGE.



THE FATAL OVERTURNING OF A LONDON TRAM: THE INTERIOR OF THE CAR AFTER THE DISASTER.

For some reason unknown at the moment of writing, a London County Council tramcar proceeding from Forest Hill to Southwark Bridge on Saturday afternoon of last week overturned at the junction of Shardloe Road and Lewisham High Road. One of the passengers was killed outright, while some forty others were injured in greater or less degree. The scene was as distressing as it was extraordinary.



AFTER THE ACCIDENT WHICH PROVED EXTRAORDINARILY SERIOUS: THE EXTERIOR OF THE OVERTURNED TRAM.

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# A "CONVERSATION": GERMAN AID FOR FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



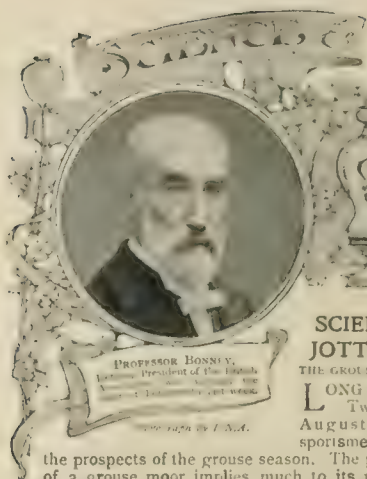
PARIS TAKES BERLIN CAPTIVE AT VERSAILLES: "MESSIEURS, POUR LES SOLDATS BLESSÉS AU MAROC, S'IL VOUS PLAÎT"—

"JAWOHL, SEHR GERN, MADemoiselle!"

The drawing shows a scene witnessed and a conversation overheard at Versailles the other Sunday: "For the soldiers wounded in Morocco, if you please, gentlemen," says the fair member of the French Red Cross Society, collecting for their ambulances in Africa, and giving little blue flowers of velluoid as "receipts"; and the Germans to whom she has appealed reply, "Certainly, most willingly, Mademoiselle." Thus charity takes international aspect! Versailles, by the way, has been "discovered" as the fashionable rest-cure place of

the year. A correspondent of the "Gaulois" (quoted by the "Telegraph") makes the announcement, and asserts that "bright tweeds, brilliant blazers, violent socks, and vigorous ties are barred at Versailles; even white flannels are objected to, because they make those who look at them think of cricket. White, however, is allowed for the ladies. For the men a sort of half-mourning is considered the most restful wear. At least, the men should dress in what would be half-mourning for ladies—that is to say, grey clothes, with socks, ties, and etceteras to match,"





### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE GROUSE DISEASE.  
LONG before the  
Twelfth of  
August dawns, sportsmen discuss

the prospects of the grouse season. The prosperity of a grouse moor implies much to its possessor, and the failure of the stock conversely means a serious loss, into the causation of which questions of grave scientific interest enter. Hence it is a source of gratification alike to scientists and to sportsmen that the "Report of the Committee of Inquiry on Grouse Disease" is now at hand in the shape of two large handsome volumes, thoroughly illustrated, and printed in artistic style. The real title of the work is "The Grouse in Health and Disease," so that apart from the main feature of the volumes dealing with the typical bird-ailment, we find in this work a very complete monograph of all that concerns the bird and its welfare. Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. publish the work. The inquiry itself cost some £5,000, a sum raised by subscription. In other countries,



was an infectious malady, that it appeared to me to represent a kind of pleuro-pneumonia, and that the ailment was communicated from bird to bird, or from the surroundings. Dr. Cobbold had expressed the opinion that grouse disease was due to the attack of a parasite worm, a species of threadworm, the *Strongylus pergracilis*. One of my special points was that in almost every grouse, healthy or sick, you examined, you found abundance of worms. What I failed to explain was the meaning of inflammatory appearances in grouse, apparently healthy, but which had nevertheless undoubtedly succumbed to what was called "grouse disease."

I was led to reject Cobbold's views simply because, if the worms were to be regarded as the sole causative agents, it was impossible to explain the numerous cases I had examined in which often birds by no means emaciated had died apparently from an inflammatory disease, while their worm-guests were present as in the case of grouse which would undoubtedly have been pronounced to be healthy birds. Dr. Klein followed up my

referred the exact cause of the ailment to a specific bacillus. Both of us were in agreement on the point that the affection was a kind of pneumonia. I did not know, and nobody else knew in the 'seventies, much or anything about the role of the microbe as a disease-producer, and so Dr. Klein seemed to supply the link which was wanting in my views to connect the inflammatory ailment with a distinct cause. The result of the present investigation has been to dethrone both Klein's views and mine and to go back to Cobbold's opinion that worm-invasion is the direct cause of grouse disease. I make no criticism on this point, but I confess that the latest view that the supposed pneumonia in grouse was, in reality, a *post-mortem* phenomenon does not commend itself to my full acceptance. What I saw in grouse, in the upper part of the windpipe and in the lungs, did not appear to me to be a *post-mortem* effect, but the result of an active



SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,  
President of the Royal Society,  
on the exhaustion of coal supplies.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



FOR THE NAVY WHICH THE KAISER SAYS IS TO PRESERVE TO GERMANY HER PLACE IN THE SUN, ONE OF THE GIGANTIC NEW FLOATING DOCKS BUILT AT KIEL.

As the Kaiser remarked in his speech the other day, the object of the development of the German Navy is to prevent any other Power from disputing with Germany "the place in the sun" which belongs to her. Not only does the German naval power increase in the number of new ships, but in the no less important matter of dock accommodation. Above is one of the great floating docks built at Kiel capable of receiving for repair the largest ships in the German fleet.



OF THE AERIAL NAVY IN ONE OF WHOSE VESSELS THE KING OF ITALY WENT UP. THE ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE "P3" COMPELLED TO LAND IN A FIELD NEAR MILAN.

Owing to a stoppage of her motor, the Italian military dirigible "P3," while on a voyage recently from Verona to Milan, was compelled to come to earth in a field at Crescentago, not far from Milan. It will be remembered that last week the King of Italy visited the dirigible-sheds at Casale Monferrato, and went up for half an hour's flight on the dirigible "P2." It is noticeable that the Italian King's interest in the doings of his subjects generally takes a practical and personal form.

I doubt not, the Government would have guaranteed the cost of the Commission, which, though of non-official character, was of a most representative kind. Research of this nature does not end with the grouse. Every scientific investigation links itself to other subjects, and it may well be that in future years the information collated in the volumes before us will exercise a practical effect and bearing on the ailments of animals far removed from the bird of the heather itself.

One can have nothing but praise for the arrangement of the work, and for the able manner in which each contributor has discharged his duties under the editorship of Lord Lovat, the Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry. Personally, I am deeply interested in the subject of grouse disease, for somewhere in the 'seventies I dissected hundreds of diseased birds, and embodied the results of my observations in a paper—read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, and subsequently published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*. To that work of mine allusion is made in the volumes under notice, and for this remembrance, naturally, I feel grateful. It is true we have advanced very far since the days I write of. Bacteriology has grown into the dignity of a full-blown science. In the 'seventies we knew little or nothing of the microbe as a factor in the production of disease. I formulated the ideas that the grouse disease



THE ELABORATE GERMAN COUNTERPART OF THE BLACKWALL TUNNEL; AN ENTRANCE TO THE NEW TUNNEL BENEATH THE ELBE AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg has a new tunnel beneath the Elbe, for carriages and pedestrians, connecting the suburbs of St. Paul and Steinwarder, and shortening the route between these two places by nearly three miles. The tunnel consists of two metal tubes about 20 feet in diameter and 500 yards long, and passes at a depth of about 20 feet beneath the bottom of the river, which itself is about 33 feet deep to the middle. At each end of the tunnel are six electric lifts to convey carriages and pedestrians from the level of the road to that of the tunnel. The buildings in which these lifts and the generating stations are housed are in themselves a handsome addition to the architectural features of the city.

research with the publication of a volume in which, while acknowledging my investigations, and agreeing with me in adopting the infectious idea of the grouse disease, he

cannot help thinking that, excellent as these volumes are, they have not yet quite solved the whole problem of grouse disease.

ANDREW WILSON.

disease—process which had attacked the birds in life.

If, as is admitted, birds die in plump condition, and their deaths are not to be attributed to worm-disease, it would be instructive to know in how many such cases pneumonia symptoms are to be found. At the same time, I accept the conclusions of the Committee of Inquiry, with the reservation that beyond worm-invasion there may be, and probably does exist, another cause of grouse disease, operating possibly through the spreading of a specific microbe which attacks the lungs. I should like to hear Dr. Klein's criticism of the new hypothesis, and possibly my expectations on this head will not be doomed to disappointment. To-day we are told the round worm, now known as *Trichostrongylus pergracilis* (Cobbold), is the actual source of grouse disease. As we find this worm in every grouse, it is when infection seems to overrun certain limits that grouse disease appears—the ailment causing inflammation of the caeca or appendages of the bird's intestine, and thus giving rise to inanition, anaemia, wasting, and death. The larvae or young forms of the worms pass to the tops of the heather, and the birds are infected when they eat the heather, and so repeat the vicious cycle of parasitism. I cannot help thinking that, excellent as these volumes are, they have not yet quite solved the whole problem of grouse disease.



# THE NATION'S NEW £40,000 PICTURE: THE "CASTLE HOWARD MABUSE."

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRAUN.



"THE ACQUISITION WILL GO FAR TO CONSOLE LOVERS OF ART FOR THE MANY HEAVY LOSSES WHICH ENGLAND HAS LATELY SUSTAINED": THE FAMOUS "ADORATION OF THE KINGS," BY JAN GOSSART, OF MABUSE, BOUGHT FOR THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

This remarkable picture, "The Adoration of the Kings," by Jan Gossart, of Mabuse, generally known as the "Castle Howard Mabuse," has been purchased from Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, for £40,000, and the amount of estate duty payable upon it. This price, which, it is pointed out, is considerably below the market value of the work, has been made up of £10,000 contributed through the National Art Collections Fund, £15,000 from the funds at the disposal of the National Gallery Board, and a conditional advance by the Government of

£15,000 and the duty already mentioned. The picture, which is nearly seven feet by six, was painted about 1500 for the Convent of Grammont, in Belgium. It was purchased in 1605 by the Archduke Albert, who gave two thousand florins for it, to decorate the high altar of the Court Chapel at Brussels. In the eighteenth century it passed to Prince Charles of Lorraine, and later to Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle. The artist's signature is painted along the rim of the crown of the Ethiopian Mage, and also on the collar of an attendant.



## The Cloister and the Hearth - Charles Reade

LITERATURE



MR. EDWARD LEGGE,  
Author of "The Comedy and  
Tragedy of the Second Empire."

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"A Portentous History."

Mr. Alfred Tennyson's reviews seem to think he had only one

grandfather. We, in reading this original and whimsical story, call to mind the delightful memoirs of the late Mr. Frederick Locker, and the clever, penetrating *vers de société* which had so great a vogue in mid-Victorian society. "A Portentous History" (Heinemann) would have delighted, even if it somewhat depressed at times, the author's maternal grandfather, for it is full of that humanity, that understanding of the exceptional and unusual, which set Mr. Locker apart from his fellows in a world which was far more apt than is our world to take everything—including the abnormal—for granted. Here we have the pathetic childhood and boyhood of a giant, and a Scottish giant to boot. As one reads the terse, vivid chapters dealing with life as it was led in Luchan (poor James Macdonald's birthplace), one feels that somewhere in the main street must be the House with the Green Shutters, for nothing so grim as one part of this book has been written since the masterpiece which was, if we are to believe its author's friends, produced as a counterblast to the productions of the Kailyard School. Happily, Mr. Tennyson has mercy on his readers, and his "Giganticulus," as he calls him in more than one place, meets at last, when he is seventeen, with a piece of stupendous good luck, and we leave him, "the illustrious Man-Mountain," one of the happy freaks of



THE POET OF THE SIERRAS: JOAQUIN MILLER  
AND HIS DAUGHTER JUANITA.

Joaquin Cincinnatus Heine Miller, well known throughout America as "the poet of the Sierras," was born in Indiana in 1842. He led a wandering life in his youth, and was twice wounded in wars with Indians. Then he became a County Court Judge for Grant County for some years, and has since travelled in Europe, the Klondyke, and the East. On his estate near San Francisco he has established a social community on the lines of his book "The Building of the City Beautiful." The monuments here illustrated all stand in his own grounds. His "Songs of the Sierras" appeared in 1871, followed by many other volumes, and in 1897 he published his complete poetical works.

BUILDER OF A  
CITY BEAUTIFUL  
BY THE  
GOLDEN GATE:  
THE POET  
OF THE SIERRAS  
AND HIS  
CALIFORNIAN  
HOME.

before  
Sebas-  
topol.

During t h e whole of his sojourn in the Near East, Dr. Reid sent home a weekly budget of news, and these eighty letters were, fortunately, preserved by their recipients. Thanks to that fact, this record, though written fifty-five years after the events described, has the value of a contemporary description of all that happened. A very important addition to the book consists in a large number of fine photographs and sketches taken during and after the siege, and hitherto unpublished. This picture of War in Being is not all dark, for the writer has a strong sense of humour; also, at the time the events he describes took place he was but twenty-one. Particularly happy is his account of how he and his messmates spent the Christmas Day of 1855, and the New Year's Day a week later.

SIR HENRY CRAIK, M.P.,  
Author of "A Life of Edward,  
Earl of Clarendon."

Photograph by Russell.

"Samuel Johnson." It would be difficult to find a better example of the combined art of selection and introduction than the little volume entitled "Samuel Johnson" (Herbert and Daniel), in which Mrs. Meynell and Mr. G. K. Chesterton have collaborated. The book forms one of a new series called the Regent Library, consisting of extracts from authors of perennial interest. Dr. Johnson is precisely one of those writers whom the general reader



IN HONOUR OF THE FIRST LAW-GIVER: THE PYRAMID BUILT  
BY JOAQUIN MILLER IN MEMORY OF MOSES.

Mandeville's Circus. To write such a tale were no easy matter, and Mr. Tennyson, here and there, gives us a curious echo of Carlyle. "O Jim Giganticule, soft-hearted Monsterlet, Titan-in-Trousers to be"—there is a Cheyne Row ring about that which we could well spare, the more so that the author has a good strong style of his own. We also beg to remind him that Carlyle would never have tolerated such a cheap effect as a Chapter—Chapter XXII. to be precise—consisting of a sentence of eight words and a blank page. Such devices have become as much out of date in a serious study of life as would be the old (and so convenient) soliloquies, in a modern play.

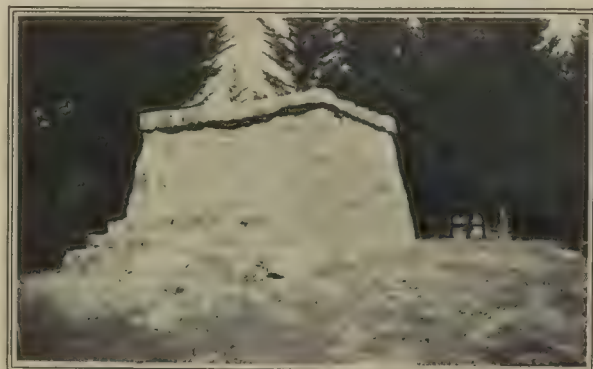
"Memories of the Crimean War."

It would be difficult to overpraise this vivid, unpretentious record—"Memories of the Crimean War" (Nisbet)—of a period of our history which must present many points of deep interest to every lover of his country. The writer, Mr. Douglas Arthur Reid, was Assistant-Surgeon to the 90th Light Infantry; and his stay in the Crimea covered the most exciting events of the campaign, for he went out in the January of 1855 and remained at the front till the June of 1856. As he significantly recalls in a modest preface, the medical officers of those days were gazetted to, and wore the uniform of, the regiments

gives, from the point of view of an eyewitness, exciting ac-

counts of several of the more famous engagements in which the Light Division took part; and very affecting are his descriptions of what both officers and men suffered during those two awful winters in the trenches

WHERE THE POET OF THE SIERRAS WILL PASS IN FIRE: THE FUNERAL PYRE  
BUILT BY JOAQUIN MILLER FOR HIMSELF.



FROM THE POET OF THE SIERRAS TO THE  
POET OF "SORDELLO": THE MEMORIAL TOWER TO  
ROBERT BROWNING BUILT BY JOAQUIN MILLER  
From the fact that Joaquin Miller has erected this tower on his estate to the memory of Robert Browning, it may be concluded that he has a special admiration for the author of "Sordello." It is possible that the two poets may have met, for Joaquin Miller made many visits to Europe between the years 1870 and 1876. Browning died in 1889.



WHERE THE GOLDEN GATE RECEIVED ITS NAME:  
A MEMORIAL TOWER BUILT BY JOAQUIN MILLER  
ON HIS ESTATE.

From the spot where Joaquin Miller erected this tower General Fremont first saw and named the Golden Gate, the strait that separates the Pacific Ocean from the Bay of San Francisco. The tower faces due west and has an unobstructed view of the strait. To the spectator looking from it, the sun seems to set at the "Golden Gate."

of to-day has neither time nor inclination to read in full. As Mr. Chesterton very truly says in his excellent introduction, "Samuel Johnson is more vivid to us in a book written by another man than in any of the books that he wrote himself." Yet the reader of Boswell feels drawn thereby to Johnson's own works—and the little book under review provides enough to give a general idea of his literary achievement, and at the same time will enable anyone to decide which (if any) of Johnson's books it would be desirable to know more completely. Here the reader is helped also by Mr. Chesterton, who says, "The 'Lives of the Poets,' with their excellent thumbnail sketches and rule-of-thumb criticisms, come nearer than anything else he wrote to the almost rollicking sagacity of his conversation." Mrs. Meynell has chosen her extracts with admirable judgment. They include typical passages from all kinds of Johnson's writings—essays, letters, poems, and stories—together with the preface to the Dictionary and the famous letters to Lord Chesterfield. Other useful features of the volume are a calendar of the principal events in Johnson's life, a bibliography and an iconography. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait from the painting attributed to John Opie.



## As Yet Untroubled by Deer-Stalkers: A New-Born Baby Stag.



IN HARMONY WITH HIS SURROUNDINGS: A BABY STAG A FEW HOURS OLD IN HIS NATIVE WILDS.

This charming photographic nature-study shows a baby stag only a few hours old in its native wilds on a Scottish hill-side. As is almost universally the case among wild animals, the colouring of the little stag blends and harmonises with that of its surroundings, in

accordance with the provision of nature by which creatures tend to assume, for their own protection, the hues of the locality in which they have their haunts, thus making it difficult for their enemies, both four-legged and two-legged, to distinguish them.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY J. G. RUSSELL]

## "No Less Renown'd than War": A Pageant of Peace.



1. PEACEFUL DAYS BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST: SAXON ATTENDANTS ON THE COUNTESS GYTHA, A.D. 1002.
3. A WARRIOR KING WHO GAVE ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION TO A GREAT INDUSTRY: EDWARD III. AND THE FLEMISH WEAVERS, 1331.

The Mid-Gloucestershire "Pageant of Progress," held last Saturday in Frome Park, Stroud, was designed on the principle that "Peace hath her victories no less renown'd than war." With reference to the scenes illustrated, it may be recalled that Earl Godwin, father of Harold, practically ruled England in the days of Edward the Confessor. J. R. Green says that he was

2. THE FIRST GREAT ENGLISH STATESMAN WHO WAS NEITHER KING NOR PRIEST: EARL GODWIN RESTORING THE MANOR OF WOODCHURCH ON THE COUNTESS GYTHA.
4. IN "THE SPACIOUS DAYS": QUEEN ELIZABETH PRESENTED WITH A ROLL OF CLOTH BY THE HEAD OF THE WEAVERS' GUILD, 1571.

"the first English statesman who was neither king nor priest." Edward III. encouraged English sheep-breeding and Flemish weaving. At the beginning of his reign he invited Flemish weavers to settle in the country. By the time of Elizabeth, the worsted trade had spread all over the Eastern Counties.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND G.P.U.]



# FROM THE DESCENDANT OF SOLOMON TO KING GEORGE V.: CORONATION GIFTS TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE EMPEROR MENELIK OF ABYSSINIA.



1. SIGN THAT HE HAD KILLED A DANAKIL IN BATTLE: THE GILT HEAD-DRRESS OF A WARRIOR, A DECORATION INSTITUTED AFTER THE DANAKIL WAR.
2. PROOF THAT HE HAD KILLED TEN MEN IN BATTLE: A WARRIOR'S ARMLET OF GOLD AND SILVER.
3. TO SHOW THAT ITS WEARER WILL DIE RATHER THAN SURRENDER: THE SILVER HEAD-DRRESS OF A WARRIOR.
4. WORN BY THE MAN WHO HAS PROVED HIMSELF A BRAVE WARRIOR, AND HAS KILLED A LION SINGLE-HANDED: A LION-SKIN MANTLE.

5. FAVOURED BY WELL-TO-DO ABYSSINIANS: A COAT OF WHITE SATIN EDGED WITH EMBROIDERY IN COLOURED SILKS (IN CENTRE); AND COSTUMES DECORATED WITH EMBROIDERY, WORN BY HIGH OFFICIALS (ON EITHER SIDE).
6. FOR WEAR BY AN ABYSSINIAN QUEEN OR PRINCESS: COSTUMES OF SATIN AND VELVET, EMBROIDERED WITH COLOURED SILKS AND GOLD THREAD.
7. DRESS WHICH SHOWS RANK: A MANTLE OF BLACK VELVET WITH GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS (AT TOP); AND MANTLES OF VELVET RICHLY EMBROIDERED IN SILK AND DECORATED WITH SILVER ORNAMENTS, WORN BY MILITARY OFFICERS AND SONS OF NOBLES.

8. OUTWARD SIGNS OF RANK: A SWORD WITH HORN HANDLE, AND ITS SHEATH, EACH RING ON WHICH FORMERLY DENOTED A MAN KILLED IN BATTLE, AND THE END ORNAMENT OF WHICH CAN ONLY BE WORN BY AN OFFICER WHO HAS CHECKED HIS FLYING TROOPS AND TURNED DEFEAT INTO VICTORY.
9. AS CONSOLING AS A WAR MEDAL: A SHIELD OF THE TYPE GIVEN TO WARRIORS WHO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

We are glad to be able to illustrate the more interesting of the Coronation gifts sent to King George by the Emperor Menelik, otherwise the "King of Kings," who claims descent from Solomon and Ba'kis, Queen of Sheba, and begins his proclamations, "The Lion of the Tribe

of Judah hath conquered." The presents consist of weapons, ornaments, head-dresses, and various articles of costume characteristic of the Abyssinians. His Majesty has lent the collection to the Board of Education for exhibition at the Bethnal Green Museum.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



"I HAVE NO WORDS, MY VOICE IS IN MY SWORD": "MACBETH."

DRAWN BY S. E. SCOTT.



Macbeth.

Macduff.

AFTER BIRNAM WOOD HAD COME TO DUNSLINANE: THE FIGHT BETWEEN MACBETH AND MACDUFF—SIR HERBERT TREE AS MACBETH AND MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS MACDUFF, AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

Sir Herbert Tree produced "Macbeth" on Tuesday last, with himself as Macbeth and Mr. Arthur Bouchier as Macduff, Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Macbeth, and Miss Viva Birkett as Lady Macduff. As is customary at His Majesty's, a special feature is made of the setting of the piece. Sir Herbert Tree has said: "My conception of Macbeth is not that of the traditional bloodthirsty murderer, but as the man in whom is fought out the struggle

between ambition and conscience. . . . Macbeth, at moments in his great introspection, with its suggestion of Hamlet philosophy, seems to be in the hands of a force beyond both his moral and his mental strength. What manner of man he is becomes apparent as he passes through his fiery ordeal. . . . We must interpret him, too, before and at the crisis, by his just and equitable character as a king that history gives him."



## SALVOES IN HONOUR OF A SAINT: AN IRUN FÊTE.

DRAWN BY LÉON FAURET.



"SOLDIERS" AND "CANTINIÈRES" MARCHING PAST: THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE TOWN, MUCH TO THE INTEREST OF FRENCH AND OTHER VISITORS.

Every year the inhabitants of Irún, which is eight miles from San Sebastian and on the frontier, keep the festival of Sainte Marie-de-la-Guadalupe, whose statue, erected on the summit of a hill, dominates the town. The most interesting item of the proceedings is a procession through the streets which never varies in form. Most of the people of the place take

part in this, wearing the picturesque old national dress. The men fire salvoes continually as they march; the women, dressed as cantinières, distribute refreshments to the "Soldiers." Needless to say, the spectacle attracts numerous visitors, notably those Parisians who are holiday-making in the Pyrenees or the Basque country.



# "The Pianola is the joy of my life."

So wrote the other day one of the greatest living composers. You see—being a great musician—he could at once appreciate the wealth of musical composition brought to him. And so he is enthusiastic about the Pianola because it brings him into personal and practical touch with the music of all the world.

The repertoire of even first-rate pianists is limited. That is why they find the Pianola valuable and interesting. It places no limit on musical study.



A great many people have yet to investigate the Pianola, because, having no practical ability, they have failed to realise the wondrous and inexhaustible pleasure that now lies within their reach.

Everyone owes it to himself or herself to call at Æolian Hall and learn at first hand to what a pitch of perfection the Pianola and Pianola Piano have been brought.

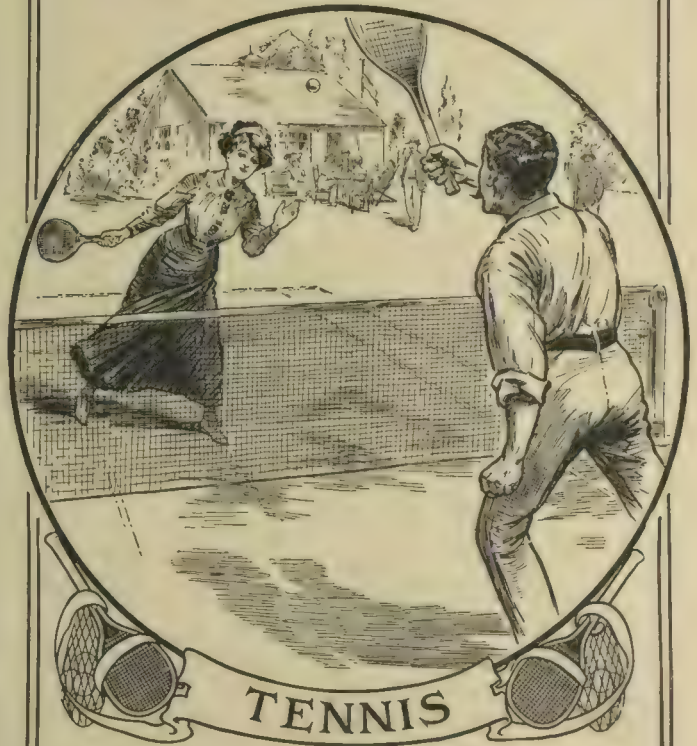
Also write for Catalogue "H," which gives full particulars.

**The Orchestrelle Co.,**  
**ÆOLIAN HALL,**

135-6-7, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.



*Ideal accompaniments  
of ROSS. No. 1.*



A capital "serve" is

**ROSS'S** *Belfast Dry  
Ginger Ale*

Before a game—in a game—after a game—there's nothing else quite so sparkling, so fresh, so pure, so thirst-quenching, and so delicious as "Ross."

It is the drink you should make a point of having, because its stimulating, brain-clearing qualities will keep you alert—a stimulant without re-action.

"Ross" is typically "home-made." The third generation of "Ross's" is making "Ross" just exactly as the first did.

With a slice of lemon,  
"Ross" is most delicious.

**W. A. Ross & Sons, Ltd.**  
**Belfast.**

London: 6 Colonial Avenue,  
Minories, E.  
(Wholesale only).

Glasgow: 38 York Street.  
(Wholesale only).





## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR

FROM an interesting report just to hand from the Secretary of the Automobile Association it would appear that the duties of that excellent body of men the A.A. Scouts are by no means confined to the safeguarding of the highway from a motorist's point of view. Some time since I notified my readers that all candidates for office as scouts were required to qualify for "First Aid" certificates, and that all the patrols at that time in office had so prepared themselves. The wisdom and the effect of this admirable policy is shown by the fact that already nearly a hundred cases of such service rendered have been reported by the patrols. Twelve cases of injuries by motor-cars were dealt with, one being a broken wrist through a "backfire," another a nasty wound through a split pin being driven into a finger, and another the case of a bad cut in the face through the recoil of a tyre-lever. Five cases of fainting, due to the intense heat, and several instances of injuries caused by traps, tram-cars, and wagons, received immediate and valuable attention. At Thornhaugh, on the Great North Road, a patrol descended a well to rescue a child that had fallen in, and recovered the body—which, alas! could not be resuscitated. Wasp-stings sustained by road travellers have also been attended to; and an aviator who came to grief near the Coventry Road was glad to find the patrols coming to his assistance. In these matters the A.A. is benefiting the community generally.

Surrey, as a county, would appear over-anxious to make itself ridiculous as well as overbearing in the all-round persecution of motorists. The undesirable manner in which the ten-miles limit in Godalming has been worked is well known, the trap being placed just in those sections of the limit where no danger whatever obtains, the really dangerous stretches being meanwhile neglected. The result of this is a motor boycott of this little Surrey town, particularly upon the part of car-owning residents, who would otherwise favour the local tradesmen. Now Farnham has distinguished itself by instituting proceedings against the owners and drivers of motor-cars who go into Farnham to shop, and leave their cars for a few



ONE MORE DISTINCTION FOR DAIMLER CARS: THE MEDAL PRESENTED WITH THE GRAND PRIX, AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

The Daimler Company has received the Grand Prix and medal awarded to them at the Brussels Exhibition. The medal, of which we reproduce both the obverse and reverse, will add to the interest of the Daimler Company's extensive collection of similar awards.



Photo, Telford.

THE FIRST OBSERVATION-CAR ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY LEAVING BETTWSYCOED FOR LLANDUDNO ON THE TRIAL TRIP.

A very attractive innovation has just been introduced by the London and North Western Railway Company, in connection with the daily excursions from Llandudno to Bettwsycoed and Blaenau Ffestiniog. It takes the form of an observation-car at the end of the train, which affords magnificent views of the beautiful Conway Valley through which the train passes. The car, which accommodates sixty-four passengers, is comfortably furnished, and is fitted with large plate-glass windows, through the glass of which it is even possible to take photographs. If the experiment proves successful it will no doubt be extended to other holiday districts.

minutes outside the establishments they are visiting. In the two cases lately brought before the Farnham Bench by P.C. Jenkins, neither of the drivers had ever been warned, and by creditable evidence adduced, it appears that the cars were only left for a few minutes each. The solicitor in one case pointed out that such prosecutions raised a serious state of affairs for residents, visitors, and tradesmen alike, particularly the latter, who in that town are both heavily rated and rented, and have to contemplate the scaring away of many of their best customers. Curiously enough, no mention is made of any horse-drawn vehicle being dealt with in the manner referred to above.

There is no doubt that, lacking protective duties, our motor-car manufacturers will presently have to face considerable competition from across the Atlantic. Every week sees some fresh American car domiciled or represented in this country, but with the exception of three or four, few of the vehicles at present offered here enjoy a very great reputation in their own country. Those that have long been with us, such as the White and the Cadillac, already enjoy an English reputation; but contemplating purchasers should be careful how they buy less-known vehicles, to which they are attracted by comparatively low prices. In buying American cars of this class, British purchasers should make haste slowly.

The great braking effect of the engine when properly used is seldom sufficiently impressed upon the novice. Brakes are to-day, on the whole, so good and so efficient that a driver always relying upon them forgets that he has a brake in his engine which cannot play him false. In descending long inclines such as are met with in crossing mountain ranges on the Continent, one or other of the speeds, depending upon the gradient, should always be left in as an aid and relief to the brakes should such be required. This, of course, means holding out the clutch, a tiring job with some clutch-springs, but, by reason of the security it affords, worth all the fatigue. I often think that designers make a mistake in not providing a clutch pedal-catch and a sprag device on cars for use in hilly countries.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

**SCRUBB'S  
AMMONIA**

**MARVELLOUS PREPARATION**

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

Price 1s. per Bottle.

Of all Grocers, Chemists, &c.

SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.



# Bibendum on Tyre Fashions

AS A PRACTICAL MOTORIST, have you ever been struck by the extraordinary divergence of opinion which our many competitors exhibit regarding the correct design for the tread of an all-rubber cover? Look at the adjoining "pictures," taken from issues of various motor papers. It is a strange fact that most other tyre companies base their claim upon public affection because their tyres are manufactured with a special form of tread, guaranteed to perform all sorts of wonderful feats.

Why?

It would seem that they are trying to please customers much in the same way as a picture dealer who, in exhibiting a picture set in a showy frame, diverts the attention of the purchaser from the real object—the picture itself—by enlarging upon the merits of the frame.

But where does the value lie? In the painting itself or the frame?

The very fact of such a great variety of fancy pattern tyres proves conclusively that none of these patterns is correct. Either one pattern is the best, and should be universally adopted by every tyre manufacturer throughout the world, or all are unnecessary. The only redeeming feature I can see is that they serve as an advertising point for pushing sales; in which case we must say that the tyre manufacturer has not the interest of his clients at heart.

He ought not to say: "Now here are a few of my assorted patterns. I haven't the ghost of a notion which is the best; it is for you to make your choice." What he should say is: "I have experimented with all sorts and shapes of tyres, and this is the model I have found to be the best; consequently I do not manufacture any other design. If I did, I would be deceiving you."

If the grooves on one tread are good, then how can the ribs on another be equally good?

And what happens to all those lumps? At the outset they support the whole weight and bear the driving strain; then, after a time, disgusted with having so much work put upon them, they quickly disappear. Result? A plain tread cover.

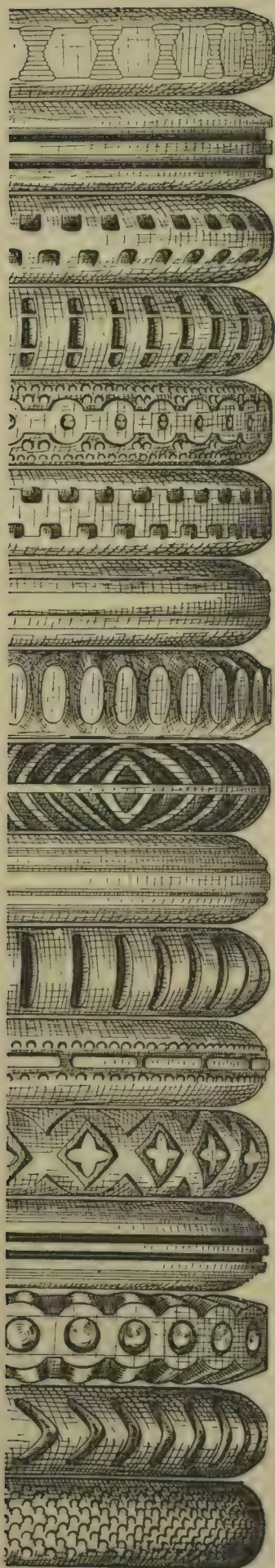
Again, have you ever compared the thickness of a Michelin Square Tread with a grooved or fancy pattern cover? Measured from the bottom of the grooves there is nearly  $\frac{1}{13}$ th of an inch less substance than in our Square Tread; and, in the case of another, if we measure the tread at its thickest part, we find  $15\frac{1}{2}$  m/m. as opposed to the 18 m/m. of the Michelin Square Tread, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch less substance.

You must not be surprised, then, if they last a shorter time than a Michelin Square Tread; and yet some of these tyres cost you more than you would pay for one of our Square Treads. Then, to revert to our original comparison, why pay more than the picture is worth because of the ornamental frame?

Was I not right when I said it was purely a huge piece of advertising bluff?

MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD.,

81, Fulham Road, Chelsea, London, S.W.





## LADIES' PAGE.

OYSTERS are now in season again, and it is reported that the supply is very good. The delicious bivalve has a reputation of long standing for acting as an appetiser and a digestive for the healthy, and a restorative for invalids, and quite recently science has discovered that this is the result of the nicely compounded dose of sea-water which one absorbs in half-a-dozen oysters, eaten fresh from their native element, on the half-shell, so that the juices are all preserved. Sea-water's curative virtues are freshly exploited just now by a French physician's method of curing infantile diarrhoea, which carries off so many babies. He gives an injection of prepared sea-water between the shoulders, and it is stated that in nearly every case the little one, even though previously apparently dying, is restored. This is not, however, really a new idea, for the injection, under the skin, of a solution of common salt (a main constituent of sea-water) has been often used with success in cholera epidemics. Oysters are certainly a most agreeable method of taking sea-water! They are good all ways. Raw as a preliminary to dinner—though the Indian potentate was disappointed with them from this point of view: "You told me that oysters would give me an appetite," he said reproachfully to his English bear-leader; "but I have eaten six dozen, and am no more hungry than before." Then there are oyster-stews, fritters, à la crème, in a pudding with grouse—they are good in a dozen ways.

There is little fashion news at this season. The great dress-designers are still only cogitating, experimenting, and preparing their new ideas, ready to show to their most influential and exclusive clients, from whom the designs that please will obtain the *réclame* that really sets a fashion; and those clients are all scattered for the next month and more on moors and by seas and at bathing-stations and on hilltops. But one counsel may soon be attended to—namely, to have a well-fitted pair of corsets got ready before you want to order your autumn frock, for this is the same thing as it is for an architect to set a good foundation before he begins to build. Well-fitting corsets need by no means be tight and painfully constricting; quite the contrary, for if they follow the figure rationally and correctly they should not pinch and distort it anywhere. Stout or ill-made women may have to suffer mild tortures if they will insist upon following fashions set by the young and slim; but a fairly good figure can be supplied with corsets that are at once comfortable and supporting, and these should be ordered before a new gown is thought about.

Hats being always the first of a new season's fashions to come to light, are already tentatively peeping forth in single spies. They appear to be generally higher, narrower as a whole, and less wide of brim than those of the passing summer. Thimble shapes, and beehive shapes, and helmet shapes—many of absurd height—



THE LATEST IDEA WITH RICH FURS.

Sealskin is here seen used in combination with lace to form a wrap suitable for day wear in the carriage and for use as an evening cloak.

are all represented in these swallows of the milliners' counters; but wide brims are not discarded by any means. Wings, widely outspread, figure largely in the trimmings and rise even higher than the shapes. The hair-dressing must harmonise with these tall, close-sitting hats, or the result will appear to be an extinguished little face under an avalanche of decoration. The new hair-arrangement to wear with such hats accordingly is to be much out at the back of the head; a full series of puffs, or else a sort of smooth chignon, projecting at the back. The front hair is then brought low down over the temples, and almost or quite conceals the ears. Then the high hat is perched a little backwards on the head, so that it is supported by the curls, coils, or smooth chignon, and allows the front crimped tresses to appear and frame the face. If this style of coiffure does not suit the face, it will be better to avoid these prevailing tall and narrow chapeaux, and to choose one of the moderate crowns with small curved brims, with trimming piled high on top, that are also found amongst the new models. The day has gone by when it was at all necessary to wear only some fixed and limited style to be in the fashion sufficiently to avoid remark. Our individuality has more free play, and no milliner would be so silly as to have but one shape or idea to offer. But, broadly speaking, it is clear that the narrow and high shapes are to be the prevailing fashion this autumn.

Feather shapes are numerous in the autumn models, but felts are already extensively employed. It was observed that suddenly felt hats appeared at the most fashionable French resorts while the end-of-August "suns still brilliantly glowed." A spiral trimming of feathers, satin ruching, fringe, or ribbon runs round many of the high felt shapes, giving an appearance of yet greater mounting-propensities to the whole than the tape-measure would justify. Another popular decoration is to set a series of spiked wings all round the hat, perhaps all these points rising beyond the high crown, perhaps, on the contrary, irregular in height, some of the spikes taller and some shorter than the top of the hat itself. Exactly the reverse trimming, however, is also much patronised—that is to say, fringes arranged upon the tall shapes, sometimes passing round the crowns spirally or in straight lines, sometimes set round the base of the crown alone. Bright-coloured bead cabochons and fringes are evidently liked by milliners for the new autumn hats; and they certainly are very useful, defying wind and weather and always keeping their fresh brightness. These are advance hints for the hats of the season that, happily, is still in the future, though, alas! too near at hand.

A delightfully amusing way to teach youngsters their letters is to send for a free copy of "Wright's Alphabet Book," addressing "Alphabet," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, 44-50, Southwark Street, London, and enclosing simply a halfpenny stamp for postage. The entertaining coloured pictures and accompanying droll rhymes will make learning joyful and easy. FILOMENA.

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,  
Or, better still, with only FRY'S."



Makers to H.M. the King, H.M. the Queen,  
and H.M. Queen Alexandra.



Come to 138, New Bond St., W.,  
and take a Motion Portrait yourself.

The Kinora Motion Camera is simple. Amateurs take successful pictures the first time.

Bring a friend or a child (the Kinora takes beautiful living pictures of children), and you can prove this for yourself.

The finished picture will cost you only a guinea. It will enable you to judge whether you would like to own a Kinora Camera or not.

No lantern or screen is needed to view Kinora Pictures. They are shown in the Kinora—price from 15/- upwards. Write for our books.

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*A little girl brought up on*  
**Savory & Moore's Food**  
*from birth*

## IRISH LINEN

AT ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S.

### Irish Household Linens.

Linen Damask Table Cloths in Satin Stripe, Floral and other Designs.—2 x 2 yds. 8/6 each; 2 x 2½ yds. 10/8 each. Napkins to match, 8 x 1½ yd., 8/9, 1 x 1½ yd. 13/6 dozen.

Shamrock and other Designs.—Cloths, 2 x 2½ yds. 9/10 each, 2½ x 3 yds. 16/3 each. Napkins to match, 24 x 24 ins. 11/4 dozen.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, 2 x 3 yds. 17/6 pair, 2½ x 3 yds. 22/6 pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 20 x 30 ins. 5/- pair; 20 x 32 ins. 5/10 pair.

Grass Bleached Linen Towels, Hemstitched, 12/6 doz.

### Irish Collars.

"Castle" Collars, linen faced (the styles include the newest and the old-style designs, also), per 4/11 dozen, double shapes, 5/11; single shapes, 4/11.

Carriage Paid on orders of £1 and upwards.

LONDON.

**Robinson & Cleaver,**

By Appointment to Their Majesties,  
 40, D, Donegall Place,

BELFAST.

### Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' all-linen, hemstitched, 2/11 to 12/6 per dozen.

Ladies' linen Initial Handkerchiefs, any Initial, 6/3 to 13/6 per dozen.

Gentlemen's cambric Handkerchiefs, tape or corded borders, about 21 ins. square. 5/3 to 8/11 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Initial Handkerchiefs, pure linen, finely hemstitched, about 19½ ins. square, 8/6 to 15/6 per dozen.

### Irish Shirts.

"Matchless" Shirts, with fine four-fold fronts and cuffs, for dress or day wear (to measure 2/- per half-dozen extra) ... per half-dozen 35/6

Samples and Illustrated Lists post free.

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**WHITELEYS, Queen's Road,  
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## THE ASSOCIATION OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS, LTD.,



Beautiful Diamond and Platinum set Earrings, £19 15 0 per pair.



Fine whole Pearl Pin and Stud, £15 15 0



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Fine Diamond Cluster Pin and Stud, £10 15s. Ruby or Sapphire Centre, £8 15s.



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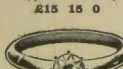
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Single-Stone Brilliant, £17 15 0

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CORONATION SOUVENIR. New Registered Design. "Empire" Brooch or Pendant, reversible centre showing the two Hemispheres, "Colonies United." Solid Gold £22 2s. 15-ct. Gold £2 15s. Same design, 15-ct. Gold beautifully enamelled and with Diamond Initials, £10 10s.

Please write for our Illustrated Catalogue 1, 7000 Illustrations. Post Free on application.



No. 895—Brilliant, first quality, £18 15 0



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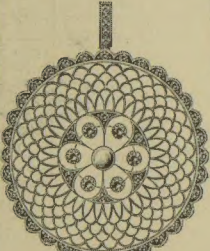
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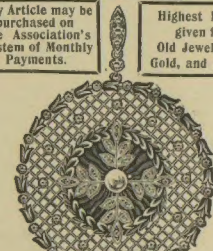
THE LATEST NOVELTY. Velvet Bow, set with Diamonds. It is very easily detached and fixed on to any colour velvet or silk bow. £5 15s. Others in stock from £4 4s. to £25.

Any Article may be purchased on the Association's System of Monthly Payments.

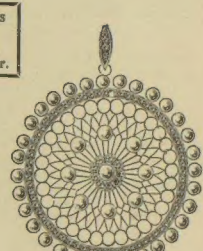
Highest Prices given for Old Jewellery, Gold, and Silver.



Beautiful Diamond Plaque Pendant set with fine Diamonds and Pearl Centre, mounted in Platinum, £21 0 0



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Fine whole Pearl and Diamond Pendant, beautifully set in Platinum, £25 0 0

**GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.**

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### SELF-PROPELLING AND SELF-ADJUSTABLE WHEEL CHAIRS.



Constructed on new and improved principles, which enable the occupant to change the inclination of the back or leg-rest either together or separately to any desired position, meeting every demand for comfort and necessity; also supplied with single or divided and extensible leg-rests. Have specially large Rubber-Tyred Wheels, and are most easily propelled. No other Wheel Chair is capable of so many adjustments.

Catalogue F 7 illustrates Wheel Chairs of various designs, from 40/1, post free.

Sole Patentees and Manufacturers: **J. FOOT & SON, Ltd., 171, New Bond St., London, W.**

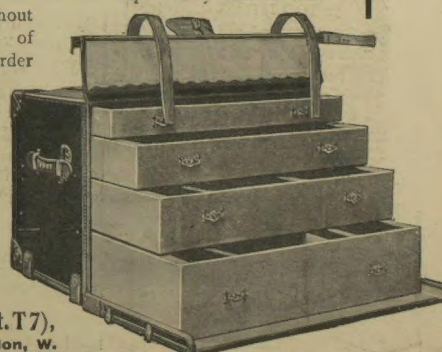
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### FOOT'S PATENT "EUREKA" TRUNK.

The bottom is as accessible as the top. Any article can be instantly removed without disturbing the remainder of contents. Ensures perfect order and economises space. No Crushing. No Confusion. Made in six sizes, with 2, 3, or 4 drawers, which can be divided to suit customers' requirements.

Write for Booklet, "TRUNKS FOR TRAVELLERS," No. 7.

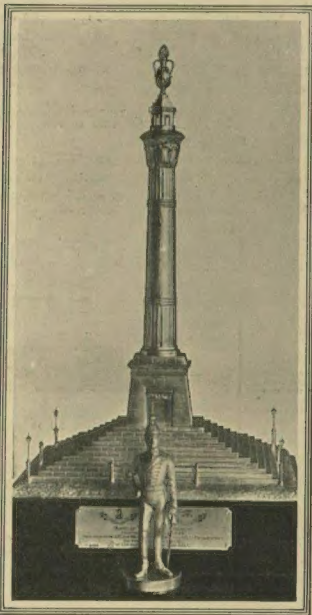
Sole Makers—**J. FOOT & SON, Ltd. (Dept. T7), 171, New Bond Street, London, W.**





## ART NOTES.

THERE is something particularly gratifying to national pride in the circumstance that brings a picture of world-wide fame to London at the moment of the Louvre's loss. Trafalgar Square is again conscious of its mission to perpetuate British triumphs. The National Gallery beams with self-satisfaction; here, the smiling policeman seems to say, as, with a comfortable relaxation of vigilance, he points the way to the new Mabuse, is a picture too large to steal; and Sir Charles Holroyd, contemplating from the splendid security of his office chair the calamitous fate of M. Homolle, may well indulge a secret belief that some things are, after all, done best in England.



PRESENTED TO THE CAVALRY CLUB BY COLONEL M. R. WEST: A MODEL OF THE CABUL MONUMENT AT DUM-DUM.

The above is a model of the Cabul monument at Dum-Dum, India, to the 1st Troop, 1st Brigade, Bengal Horse Artillery, who fell in the retreat from Cabul in 1842. This handsome piece of plate, presented to the Cavalry Club by Colonel M. R. West, late R.H.A., was made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited, of 112, Regent Street, London, W.

one's only regret before it being that it was not in the public keeping long ago. Dr. Waagen's tribute to it in 1835 proves it to have been much to the taste of the last century: before the discovery of Botticelli and the

painters of a fairer manner, before Ruskin's rediscovery of the earlier arts, this picture filled a more important place than can now be accorded it. As in Raphael's case and in Da Vinci's, so in Mabuse's: his excellence had become a legend so firmly established that it lasts long after the sight of his works assures one he belongs to a fashion no longer fashionable. The "Adoration of the Magi" is beautiful and accomplished in colour and draughtsmanship; it is full of style, packed with the mannerisms of its period, a masterpiece of its school, wonderfully elaborate in detail and extraordinarily well preserved. But, for all that, it is a picture of greater reputation than worth—as worth is judged by the present generation. Mabuse is a great name, his paintings are somewhat less great.

The perfection of "The Adoration of the Magi" is the perfection of too much staid care, of too much assurance. Here, its painter would have us believe, is the height of achievement, and just because the painter had a right to expect tribute of this kind, does his picture lack the thousand delights of pictures painted at a hazard, full of the keen, inquisitive beauties of a young art, bright with the tentative touches of a pioneer's brush.—E.M.

Those arranging a holiday during September could not do better than take advantage of the B. and N. Line Norwegian Mail Steamers, sailing from Newcastle every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A trip from Newcastle to Bergen, thence to Trondhjem and Christiania, and back to

Bergen by rail over the wonderful mountain railway, (which reaches 4300 feet), viewing some of the finest scenery in the world, is a holiday to be remembered. The whole trip can be done comfortably in ten days, allowing about two days in Bergen, Trondhjem, and Christiania, and the cost is very reasonable. Full particulars can be obtained of Messrs. P. H. Matthiessen and Co., 4, Lombard Street, Newcastle.

The Great Western Railway has issued a new publication bearing the title, "The Holiday Line Herald." The little book, which is daintily illustrated, is in the form of a miniature magazine, and is compiled with the idea of suggesting suitable holiday grounds for those who have decided upon a September vacation this year. Week-end and short excursions are also described. The publication is obtainable gratuitously at the G.W.R. offices in London, or from the Inquiry Office, Paddington Station.



Photo, L.N.A.

A WOMAN AS LEADER OF A WIDESPREAD PHILOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT: MRS. ANNIE BESANT GOING TO LAY THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Last Saturday Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Theosophical Society, laid the foundation-stone of that institution's new English headquarters, near Tavistock Place, Bloomsbury. The photograph shows her at the head of the procession which walked round the grounds to consecrate the site. Mrs. Besant joined the Theosophical Society in 1889, and has written a large number of books on Theosophical subjects, beginning with "Reincarnation" in 1892. She became President of the Society in 1907.

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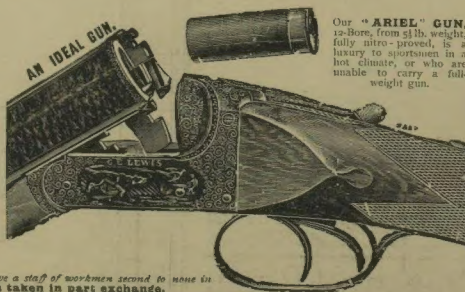
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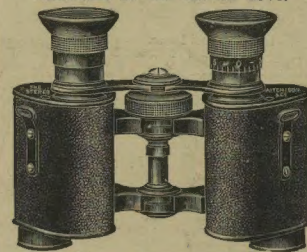
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Three  
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P.108

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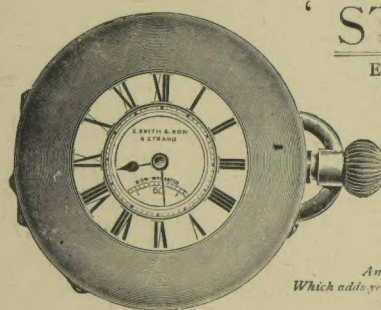
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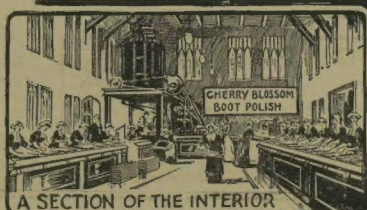
The great CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH Pavilion (with Synchronome clock), in which neatly-dressed girls are seen deftly handling the tins as they come off the great Automatic Filling Machine. This is one of a number of similar machines in constant use at Chiswick, turning out many thousands of tins per hour.

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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 2, 1910) of CAPTAIN EDWARD TALBOT DAY FOXCROFT, D.L., J.P., of Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset, who died on March 12, is proved by his son, Captain Charles Foxcroft, the value of the estate being £100,196. The testator gives £1000 to his daughter Mary Wilhelmina Skrine; £3500 each to his daughters Cecilia Nina, Violet, Helen Charlotte, and Margaret Frances; legacies to servants; and the residue to his son.

The will of MR. JOSEPH BOWKER, of Hope House, Kersal, Manchester, and of Joseph Bowker and Co., Ltd., Park Mills, Hollinwood, Oldham, who died on April 21, is now proved, the value of the property being £94,071. The testator gives part of his real property at Northmoor, Oldham, to his son; £6000, in trust, for each of his daughters; £500 to his brother, Albert Henry; £250 each to four nieces; and to his wife, she having means of her own, the use of his house and furniture, during widowhood. The residue of the property he leaves to his children equally.

The will (dated May 4, 1909) of CANON CHARLES EDWARD BROOKE, Vicar of St. John the Divine, Kennington, who died on July 1, is proved by the Syndic of the Fidelity Trust, Ltd., the value of the estate being £71,217 os. 9d. The testator gives his Liturgical books, manuscripts, and parchments to Keble College, Oxford; £2000 for repairing the fabric of St. John's Church; £2000 to Canon Deedes towards the expenses of the Mission to Quesnel in British Columbia; £5000 each to his nephews Francis, John Ingram, and Thomas Brooke Benson; £5000 to his niece Dorothy A. Cator; £3000 to his niece Edith Noel Hill; £1000 each to Margaret Brooke, Barbara Brooke, Gertrude O. Benson, Charlotte R. Onslow, Alfreda Benson, Madeline Frances Baxter, and Canon Deedes; £500 to the Rev. Edward Arthur Down; other legacies, and the residue to his nephews William James Garden Bartlet and Rion Philip Benson.

The will (dated May 13, 1911) of MR. DAVID FRENCH, of 51, Crutched Friars, City, and Mayfield, Eltham, who died on Aug. 3, is now proved, the value of the property being £70,903. The testator gives the household furniture to his children; £50 each to the executors; small legacies to persons in his employ; and the residue to his sons Lewis, Cecil, David, Percy, and Hubert.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Abraham Greenwood Eastwood, Stoney Road, Todmorden, Yorks. £158,733  
Mr. John Whittaker, Bank House, Padiham, Lancs. £79,107  
Mr. Alexander Forbes Thomson, Fern Bank, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead. £45,383  
Mr. George Aldridge, 33, Brighton Road, Redhill. £40,429

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

N H GREENWAY (San Francisco).—We have not been able to examine very critically all the lines open to Black on his 14th move, and in practice we have felt the great difficulties of his position. But we think at least he can equalise the game by giving back a piece with Kt takes P, and the general consensus of the authorities is that he has the better game even without that.

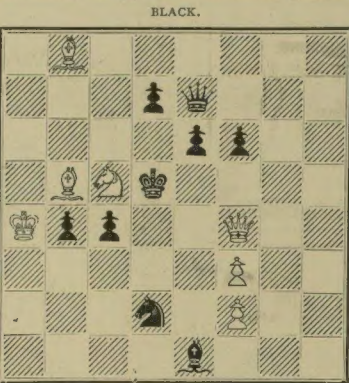
WALTER C. HOOPER (Sydenham).—Thanks for problem, of which first impressions are favourable.

R J K FRASER (Aberdeen).—The position as you send it is clearly a win for White.

BLAIR COCHRANE AND OTHERS.—In Problem No. 3510 your solution will meet every move of Black's, except 1. Kt to Q 7th (ch), which is not provided for.

J C S AND OTHERS.—1. Kt to K 7th (ch) will not solve Problem No. 3511.

PROBLEM No. 3513.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3505 received from Professor S W Myers, Ph O (Redlands, California), N H Greenway (San Francisco), C A M (Penang), J Lear (Yazoo City, Miss., U.S.A.), and Koper S Agar (Ceylon); of No. 3506 from N H Greenway; of No. 3507 from J W Beatty (Toronto) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3508 from J Murray, J W Beatty, Theo Marzials (Colyton), and Walter D Davidge (Washington, D.C.); of No. 3509 from C Barretto (Madrid), J Thurnham (Tollington Park), W Winter (Medstead), Arthur Taube (Helsingfors), J D Tucker (Ilkley), T Roberts (Hackney), and F Smart; of No. 3509 from John Hunter (Vienna), J B Camara (Madeira), Cahara (Wicklow), T Roberts, and F Smart.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3511 received from E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), Rev J Christie (Redditch), R Worters (Gauterbury), J D Tucker, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J Cohn (Berlin), L Schlu (Vienna), W Maxwell Pridoux (Exeter), W T (Gauterbury), J Green (Boulogne), J Churcher (Southampton), H R Thompson, Walter C Hooper (Sydenham), J Fowler, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and Cahara.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3510.—By C. C. W. MANN.

WHITE  
1. R to B sq  
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK  
Any move.

## CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Association at Glasgow, between Messrs. J. A. McKERR and H. E. ATKINS.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. McK.) BLACK (Mr. A.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K 3rd Kt to Q 3rd  
3. B to Kt 5th P to Q 3rd  
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd  
5. Castles B to K 2nd  
6. K to K sq P to Q 3rd  
7. P to B 3rd B to Kt 5th  
8. P to Q 3rd P to K 3rd  
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd Kt to R 2nd

Whatever might have been the object of this, it will be seen the Knight moves only once again in the whole game.

10. B takes Kt (ch) P takes B  
11. Q to R 4th B to Q 2nd  
12. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
13. Q to B 2nd B P takes P  
14. P takes P P takes P  
15. Kt takes P P to Q 4th  
16. K Kt to B 3rd Castles  
17. Kt to B 4th B to K 3rd  
18. B to B 4th P to Kt 4th

White has the attack, and Black must put up with a patient defence; but there is not much else in the position. Here, however, Black's game begins to deteriorate.

WHITE (Mr. McK.) BLACK (Mr. A.)  
19. B to K 3rd P to B 4th  
20. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to B 2nd  
21. B to B sq R to B 2nd  
22. Kt to K 3rd P to K 3rd  
23. Kt to Q 4th B takes Kt  
24. K takes B Q to Kt 2nd

An awkward-looking move designed to arrest the advance of White's King's Pawn, but taking the Queen sadly out of play.

25. Kt to Q 2nd R to Q sq  
26. Kt to B 4th Kt to B 3rd  
27. R to Q 4th P to Q 4th  
28. P takes P R takes P  
29. P to K R 4th R takes R  
30. Q takes R Q to Q 4th  
31. Kt to K 4th R to Kt 2nd  
32. Kt to K 4th R to Kt 2nd

A very pretty stroke, from which there is no escape. The loss of a piece is the alternative for Black to the loss of a Pawn, and in either case the loss of the game as well.

33. Kt takes P (ch) K to R 2nd  
34. Kt takes Q Resigns.  
35. P takes P

The Tournament of the British Chess Association, held at Glasgow, proved a great success. The contest for the championship resulted in a tie between Messrs. Atkins and Yates, which will be played off next January. It will be remembered that, on a previous occasion, Mr. Atkins tied with Mr. Blake, and won on the deciding round.

In response to the numerous inquiries, the New Palace Steamers announce that they have decided to extend the sailings of their popular steamer *Royal Sovereign* to Southend and Margate until the 18th inst., leaving the old Swan Pier at 9 a.m. daily, except on Friday, the 15th inst. and being due back in London about 7 p.m.

Doncaster races, the most popular meeting of the year in the North, are close at hand, and the Great Northern Railway Company announce an excellent series of facilities. By the G.N. route the journey occupies only two hours and fifty minutes between King's Cross and Doncaster. Special luncheon-car expresses, at ordinary fares, and formed of corridor vestibuled stock of the newest G.N. pattern, are used for the journey to Doncaster, and there are also various express excursion trains from King's Cross from September 11 to 15. Special excursion fares of 28s. first class and 14s. third class for 1, 2, or 3 days, and 32s. first class and 16s. third class for 4 or 5 days, will be in force. Programmes and all information can be had of W. Hills, Superintendent of the Line, King's Cross, or at any Great Northern Station, Town Office, or Agency.

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800 by 80 ...	1 6 0	2 8 0	1 2 0	1 5 5	3 15 9	1 10 4	0 18 5	1 14 2	0 15 5
700 by 85 ...	1 10 1	2 14 8	1 4 7	—	—	—	0 19 9	1 10 0	0 16 3
750 by 85 ...	1 10 8	2 15 9	1 5 0	—	—	—	0 18 0	1 12 7	0 14 9
700 by 90 ...	1 13 0	3 0 0	1 7 0	2 14 5	4 3 6	1 5 7	0 19 6	1 15 7	0 16 1
800 by 90 ...	1 13 6	3 4 7	1 9 1	2 18 5	4 10 4	1 5 1	1 5 7	2 0 0	1 2 5
870 by 90 ...	1 18 1	3 9 4	1 11 3	3 3 3	4 15 3	1 7 1	1 10 2	2 14 11	1 4 9
910 by 90 ...	2 0 3	3 13 3	1 13 0	3 6 8	4 15 3	1 8 7	1 10 5	2 15 4	1 4 11
700 by 100 ...	1 16 3	3 7 0	1 9 9	2 15 6	3 10 6	1 4 0	1 8 5	2 11 9	1 3 4
810 by 100 ...	1 18 11	3 10 10	1 11 11	2 19 6	4 5 0	1 5 6	1 9 8	2 13 7	1 4 2
870 by 100 ...	2 1 2	3 14 10	1 13 8	3 4 4	4 15 0	1 10 8	1 13 0	3 0 0	1 7 0
910 by 100 ...	2 2 11	3 18 0	1 15 1	3 7 9	4 10 3	1 11 6	1 13 3	3 0 6	1 7 3
815 by 105 ...	2 0 5	3 13 6	1 13 0	3 2 1	4 8 9	1 6 8	1 9 10	2 14 3	1 4 5
875 by 105 ...	2 0 7	3 19 3	1 15 8	3 2 6	4 10 4	1 8 10	1 13 3	3 0 6	1 7 3
820 by 120 ...	2 7 1	4 5 7	1 18 6	3 15 1	5 7 3	1 12 2	1 17 0	3 7 3	1 10 3
880 by 120 ...	2 11 11	4 14 5	2 2 6	4 0 7	5 15 5	1 14 10	1 19 9	3 12 4	1 12 7

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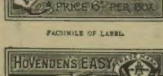
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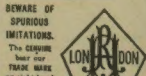
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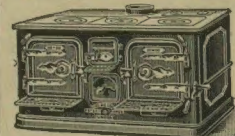
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